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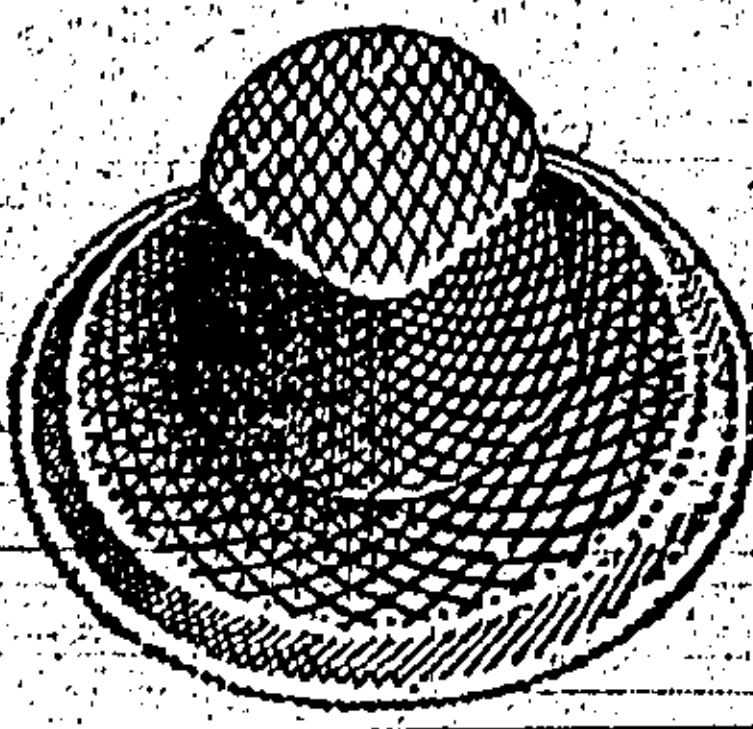
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PROPOSED EXPEDITION AGAINST CANTON.

DISCUSSIONS AT TIENSIN.

A Peking message dated April 30th

says:—

The Tientsin conference is discussing
a proposal to dispatch a military ex-
pedition against Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It
is believed that Chang Tso-lin has
selected General Lung Chi-kuang as lead-
er of this venture.

The scheme has not yet been definitely
drafted, but it is suggested that the ex-
pedition should be divided into two
forces, one passing through Pingtang
(Kiangsi) to Swatow, and the other,
through Changchow (Fukien) to Chau-
chow. It is understood that the approval
of General Chang Kuang-yuan and Li
Hoi-chi (Tuchuns of Kiangsi and Fukien,
respectively) has been asked.

If General Chen Chiung-ming with-
draws his support from Dr. Sun Yat-sen,
the object of the expedition will have
been gained, and it will return north-
ward.

PROPOSED OUTLAWRY FOR DR. SUN.

NANKING, April 27th.

In reply to the joint enquiry of the
Prime Minister General Chin, General
Tsao Kun, General Chang Tso-lin, and
General Wong Chan-yuan concerning Dr.
Sun Yat-sen's election to the Presidency
in Canton, General Chin Hsi-chuan says
that previous to taking any action, the
Peking Government should denounce the
crimes of Dr. Sun against the Republic,
ordering his apprehension by the officials
anywhere he may be found. General Chin
adds that if this is done, Dr. Sun will
become a political refugee again in
foreign countries. It is reported that as
Dr. Sun has special relations with the
Russian Soviets, the French Concession
of Shanghai will not allow him shelter in
the future. —*Asiatic News Agency.*

DECLARATION AGAINST DR. SUN.

Peking, April 29th.

As a result of the Super-Tuchuns' con-
ference in Tientsin, under the leadership
of Marshal Tsao Kun, Marshal Chang
Tso-lin, Marshal Wong Chan-yuan, and
General Lu Yung-ting, a long-circu-
lar telegram addressed to the Cabinet, the
various Ministries, Civil and Military
Governors and others has been sent from
Tientsin to Canton strongly denouncing
Dr. Sun Yat-sen for his illegal election
in the south, as follows:—

"During the course of the last three
years, civil war has been in existence in
China to the immense detriment of the
country and people. Since the cancel-
lation of the Military Government in
Canton and the submission of the Kwang-
si to the Central Government last year,
the President and the Prime Minister,
and all high civil and military authori-
ties have been endeavouring their utmost
to devise ways and means towards the re-
unification of the Republic. In view of
the dangerous situation of the country,
both from within and from without, it
is the sincere wish of the President to
bring about unity by any possible method
in the hope of saving China and her
people from destruction; because without
consolidation, the Republic cannot main-
tain its existence. But owing to the in-
trigues and treacheries of the Sun
faction, all efforts have been rendered
futile up to the present. Now to the
great surprise of the Government and
people, Sun Yat-sen, through the medium
of a handful of his own followers, has
been selected to the bogus Presidency in
Canton by two hundred and eighteen
votes. The election was illegal because
it was not carried out in accordance with
the original Presidential Election Law
of the Provisional Constitution. Not
only this, but as the old Parliament was
formally dissolved by order by the
Government and the members of the two
Houses were unelected in 1917, it is quite
plain that Sun Yat-sen was unconstitu-
tionally and illegally elected or nominat-
ed by his own private followers, entirely
for selfish purposes. Certainly no citizen
of the Republic will or can recognize the
bogus President. There is no dispute
over the Constitution, since the Central
Government has already issued mandates
ordering the convocation of a new
Parliament in accordance with the
old election laws, and this clearly shows
that Sun Yat-sen cares only for his selfish
ends and gains instead of those of the Re-
public. Hence the unlawful action of
Sun Yat-sen comes within the laws
punishing national traitors or rebels
who are guilty of inciting internal re-
bellion against the lawful Government
of China. For the sake of the country
and people, we hereby announce for the
general information of the people that
we will not recognize Sun Yat-sen as a
Chinese subject and that this outlaw shall
be arrested and punished whenever and
wherever he can be found."

NO CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANTON.

DESIRE TO AVOID CIVIL WAR.

— Peking, May 4th.

It is officially learned that the Tientsin
conference will close within a few days.
While the full results of the conference
are not yet known, two important de-
velopments have occurred. Firstly, Chang
Tso-lin and Tsao Kun are undertaking
to remit to the Government a portion of
the provincial revenues which the pro-
vinces recently withheld on the ground
that they had to meet arrears of military
expenses. Thus the Government hopes
to raise the revenue to the \$5,000,000
necessary to meet running expenses
under the Premier's retrenchment plan;
secondly, Wong Chan-yuan has ordered
the Hupoh authorities to expedite the
elections. It is expected that Yunnan

will follow Hupoh's lead in both
these undertakings. Chang Tso-lin will
proceed to Mukden, Tsao to Paoingfu
and Wong Chan-yuan to Peking after the
conference. Wong Chan-yuan reporting
to the President as the representative of
Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-lin.

It is announced that the Government
does not desire civil war and that the
proposed expedition against Canton will
remain in abeyance.

The Local Self-Government Conference
opened at Peking to-day. —*Reuter.*

During the last four years the patriots
of China have been waging a war against
the militarists and traitors of the country
for the cause of constitutional Govern-
ment and for national existence itself.
It has been no war between the North
and South of China, but a struggle be-
tween militarism and democracy, between
treason and patriotism. That the people
in the North are sympathetic to the pur-
poses and aims of the South has been
demonstrated by the fact that they have
spontaneously organised demonstrations
and boycotts for the same purposes and
aims.

The Government at Peking has lost the
last vestige of its control over the pro-
vinces, even those nominally within its
jurisdiction, where the military straits
are plundering the people and ruining the
country. It has even to take orders from
them. These militarists wage war among
themselves in the struggle for power.
One of them has lately gone to the ex-
tent of traitorously leaguering himself with
Russian monarchists and aiding and
abetting them to attack and capture
Urga. While the Peking Government is
fast crumbling from sheer hollowness,
foreign domination threatens to spread
from the North to the South. The
existence of China as a nation is in
jeopardy.

Since the unconstitutional dissolution of
the National Assembly in June, 1917,
no *de jure* government has existed in
Peking. New election laws may have
been made and new National Assemblies
may have been elected but they all lack
legal basis. Confirmation of this view
has come from an unexpected quarter,
from Hsu Shih-chang himself, when he
issued an order in October last for the
holding of a general election based not
on the new election law, which is the
basis of his own title, but on the old
election law, which is incompatible with
his claim to the Presidency. The extra-
ordinary spectacle is thus presented of
the self-styled President of the Republic
confessing that he has no legal right to
that title.

Thus, in this hour of crisis when
national existence itself is imperilled
there is no Peking Government which is
legally constituted or able to dis-
charge the functions of Government.
Under these circumstances, the National
Assembly, the only body of legally
elected representatives, of all the pro-
vinces and territories of the country, has
established a formal Government and has
elected me to be the President of the
Republic. Being the founder of the
Republic, I cannot afford to see her in
danger without making an effort to save
her. Having been summoned once be-
fore in 1911 to the Presidency from
which I resigned after a short tenure in
order, as I thought, to bring about unity
to the country, I intend now to do all
in my power to discharge those duties
and functions honestly, faithfully and
to the satisfaction of my fellow citizens.

As the National Assembly which has
elected me represents the whole country,
irrespective of North or South, so it
shall be my first endeavour to unite all
the provinces and territories of the
Republic under one Government which
shall be progressive and enlightened.
The legitimate rights of foreign Powers
and their nationals, duly acquired by
treaty, contract, or established usage,
shall be scrupulously respected. The vast
resources of the country, natural and in-
dustrial, shall be developed so that the
whole world suffering from the disastrous
effects of long years of war will be
benefited. For this purpose foreign
capital and expert knowledge will, in
pursuance of the open door policy, be
welcomed. There is little doubt that,
with the Southern Provinces enjoying
good Government and property under an
honest administration and a constructive
programme, the other provinces will be
only too ready to throw off the yoke of
militarism and misrule, and acknowl-
edging the authority of this Government,
bring about the much desired unification
of the country.

I believe my task is lightened by the
fact of the illegality and incompetency
of the Peking Government. That Gov-
ernment is not recognised by the Chinese
people themselves; it being propped up
solely by the fact of its possession of the
historic capital of the country and its
consequent recognition by the foreign
Powers. I appeal to the Governments
of the Friendly Powers to withdraw re-
cognition from a *post-die* Government
which is avowedly not *de jure*, and which
is proving itself not even *de facto* and
in the same manner in which they recog-
nised the Republic's Government formed
by the National Assembly in 1913, accord-
ing to the Government formed
now by the Assembly, as the only Govern-
ment of the Republic.

Actuated by no desire of selfish gain
but by the sole motive of saving the
Republic to the best of their ability, the
members of this Government represent
those ideals and those principles which,
if the Republic is to survive and take
its rightful place in the Family of
Nations, as they firmly believe they will,
must necessarily triumph: viz., Libera-
lism, Constitutionalism, and Devotion to
the Common Weal.

(Signed) Sun Yat-sen.
Canton, May 6th, 1921.

SHANGHAI RACES.

THE CHAMPIONS SWEEPSTAKE.

We take the following report of this
race from the *N.C. Daily News*:—

The CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKE—Winner, Tis.
2,000. Second, Tis. 1,000. Third, Tis.
500. For Chilla ponies, winners at
this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Cumpox's Old Bill, 152 lbs.

(Mr. Bremner) 1

Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak, 152 lbs.

(Mr. Johnstone) 2

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Hawk,

155 lbs. (Mr. Hill) 3

Mr. Day's Shenkold, 155 lbs.

(Mr. C. R. Burkill) 0

Mr. Risk's Co-insurance, 155 lbs.

(Mr. Crockum) 0

Mr. Dalgarne's Djennah, 155 lbs.

(Mr. Dalgarne) 0

Messrs. C. & H. White's Victoria, 149

lbs. (Mr. White) 0

Mr. Toeg's Wilson, 152 lbs.

(Mr. Knoll) 0

Mr. F. S. Gibbings' Half Moon Bay,

152 lbs. (Mr. J. K. Brand) 0

Mr. McEain's Golden Rod, 155 lbs.

(Mr. Springfield) 0

Mr. Hellenio's Ajax, 155 lbs.

(Mr. Bauld) 0

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The

Oriole, 155 lbs. (Mr. Dalgliesh) 0

The field of 12 were sent away in a

good line after three or four attempts

and Silver Streak at once jumped out,

followed by Wilson and Half Moon Bay.

At the mile Old Bill had gone second, but

there was very little over all. By

Loongfei, Victoria had taken the lead,

followed by Djennah, Silver Streak.

Wilson and Half Moon Bay, with The

Oriole last. Half way round, Djennah

was out to two lengths and The Hawk

was working up. Old Bill took command

at the Monument and was never again

headed, winning with scarcely an effort

by three lengths. The Hawk could not

withstand Silver Streak's challenge and

was beaten two lengths into third.

Shenkold, though well placed, was not

equal to the finish.

Time: 3min. 40.2-5secs.

Ponies: Pari-mutuel.

Win. Place.

Old Bill 624 1,044

Silver Streak 2,651 2,312

The Hawk 865 1,140

Total shares taken 8,049 8,578

Dividends:—Win, \$38.20.

Places, \$10.10, \$7.30, \$9.10.

Members sweep:—Nos. 13889, 2610,

32647.

Qualified ponies:—Tarnished Silver,

4127; Shenkold, 6250; Blazing Corn,

38618; Kempton, 37750; Victoria, 38589;

Djennah, 11395; The Curlew, 22498;

Golden Rod, 15997; Zaandam, 22412;

Darkey, 12323; Ajax, 2544; Half Moon

Bay, 9440; Le Moet, 39733; The Baby

Bird, 33019; Guldborg, 22497; One of

Them, 1746; Seignife, 22784; Co-insur-

ance, 4073; Stencilife, 1695; Wilson,

15760; The Kingfisher, 28674; The Oriole,

25007; Bayeroff, 23273; Fighting King,

21468; The Field, 3174.

First prize, \$201,000; second prize,

\$57,000; third prize, \$23,800.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

GROWING DISSATISFACTION.

COALITION GOVERNMENT WANTED.

A Harbin message states that reports
from Transbaikalia describe the situation
as serious. While the communists' in-
fluence is increasing and exerting a
powerful influence over the whole regime,
the food situation is desperate and trans-
port extremely bad. General dissatisfa-
ction is growing.

Novosti Zizni commenting upon
conditions in Transbaikalia says that no
Government, however skilful, will be
able to hold its own in the struggle with
the opposition and hostile elements un-
less supported by foreign Powers. On
the other hand the paper admits that the
irresponsible actions of the Communists
are not likely to win the sympathy of
foreigners and will only serve to make
things worse. The paper urges the im-
mediate adoption of a coalition Govern-
ment, before it is too late. The article
ends with the following words: "If
this is not done there will be good laws,
but nobody to obey them."

A later message, via Vladivostok
states that the new Government at Chita
is composed of four Communists and three
Peasants with M. Krasnostekoff as Pres-
ident.

JAPAN'S NEW COLONY AT DEKASTRI BAY.

A RUSSIAN PROTEST.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 26th.

The Primur Emmissary, M. Millyeff, has
forwarded to the Head of the Japanese
Military Mission at Habarovsk the
following memorandum:—

"As you know, a Japanese transport
arrived at Dekastri Bay on April
18th and landed a military detachment
of 300 men. Capt. Hayashi, in command
of this detachment, has ordered the dis-
charge of cargo from the transport, erect-
ed a wireless station, established a mili-
tary censorship in the Russian Govern-
ment Post Office and told the Head that
he can remain in his office but cannot
communicate with Mariinsk without per-
mission of the Japanese. The population
of Dekastri Bay has been informed by
the Japanese that in the near future an-
other transport will come there and that
the Japanese will begin building a town
and a road to Sofka, pending the occu-
pation of the whole region. Captain
Hayashi has also communicated by tele-
phone with the Chairman of the Mariinsk
Government, Mr. Dubin, instructing him
to send a man to receive the laws by
which the population are to be governed,
that Russian motor-boats can only sail be-
tween Bolshie-Mikhailovsk and Bogerodsk,
and that they have to be delivered to
the Japanese Command on first demand.

"The landing of Japanese troops at
Dekastri Bay is a violation of the
sovereign rights of the Far Eastern
Republic and its master, the Constituent
Assembly, but interference by Captain
Hayashi in the internal affairs of Rus-
sians may cause another civil war. The
grave mistakes committed by foreign
intervention, resulting in human sacri-
fices, may be repeated once more. The
whole population of the former Sakhalin
district, the present port of Primuria
and the Primur region, being pined for
the horrors of intervention, has settled
down to peaceful life. The appearance of
Japanese forces may cause the renewal
of half-forgotten enmity and vengeance
at a time when peace has just been estab-
lished. In lodging this protest, I ask
you to communicate with the Japanese
Government, insisting on the evacuation
of the Japanese detachment from
Dekastri, the territory of the Russian
people of the Far Eastern Republic. It
is hardly possible that Japan, the country
of Rising Sun which is the source of life
on earth, will provoke new bloodshed at
the very moment of complete pacification
and union of the whole population of the
Far East." —*Dalia Agency.*

SUNK IN THE YANGTSE GORGES.

THE "MEISHUN" WRECKED: NO
LIVES LOST.

According to advices received in
Shanghai, last week, the Pacific Mail
Co.'s Yangtze steamer *Meishun* has been
sunk in the Gorges.

It seems that the *Meishun* was proceed-
ing up river from Ichang to Chungking
when she struck a rock and went under
in a few moments. She is now lying in
about 20 feet of water. No lives were
lost.

Efforts will be made to save the
vessel, the *N.C. Daily News* says, but
owing to the present condition of the
water, which is only one of the many
difficulties to be faced, there is some
question as to whether or not these
efforts will be successful.

No further details of the disaster are
at present available.

This was the second trip of the ill-fated
vessel up river.

\$2.00 CAMERA WILL TAKE PICTURES.

but no sensible person claims that the photo-
graphs equal those secured with a \$50.00 lens.

The eye is a miniature camera, and lenses
simply remedy defects in the natural photo-
graphing mechanism. The better the lenses,
the better the results. The Hongkong Optical
Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting &
Manufacturing Opticians, located in 75, Queen's
Road, Central, manufacture lenses as well as
nearly perfect and as satisfactory as can be
produced by the combination of human
ingenuity and constructive machinery of the
highest type.—*Adv.*

LEAVING PORT WITHOUT A CLEARANCE.

SHIP'S MASTER FINED.

Capt. H. C. Kiddle, master of the s.s. *Yue Ying* appeared before Mr. Lindel at the Magistracy yesterday, on the following charges: (1) attempting to leave the Colony before his ship had been examined by a police officer; (2) failing to produce to the examination officer, for inspection and interrogation, all the passengers on board the ship; and (3) failing to furnish a complete list of the passengers.

Mr. D. H. Blake appeared for the defendant.

Sergeant F. T. James, said that at 5 p.m., on March 30th he was in the police motor-boat, on passport service, when he saw the s.s. *Yue Ying* going towards the Green Island entrance of the Harbour. She was in the fairway between buoys 14 and 27, steaming west.

The Magistrate (after examining a plan of the Harbour put in by the witness): She was not in the main fairway!

Witness: No, your Worship; she was in the channel to the north of it. I signalled to the ship to stop by blowing four blasts. The ship stopped and I boarded it. I asked the Captain, who was on the bridge, whether he had a police clearance. He replied that he did not know he required to have one. I then asked him for his passenger list and told him I must examine the passports of all his passengers. The Captain called the Chinese comrade and told him to give me the list and to produce the passengers for examination. The comrade could not produce a list, but a number of passengers were mustered and I took their names down. They numbered 20, all these had passports. I gave the Captain his clearance and allowed the ship to proceed.

The Magistrate: Did you actually see the ship leave the buoy?

Witness: She was at Kowloon Wharf. I did not actually see her leave it. Continuing, the witness said that on April 6th the s.s. *Yue Ying* returned to Hongkong from Haiphong with eight Russian passengers on board. His contention was that these passengers were on board when the ship left Hongkong, but they were not produced for inspection. They were refused permission to land at Haiphong by the French authorities, and their return led to this case being brought into Court.

By Mr. Blake: The passengers examined were members of Bostock's Circus. The Captain said he was anxious to get away. He had been delayed getting the elephants on board, and the ship was under contract to be in Haiphong on April 1st.

Sergeant K. W. Andrew said he told the Captain at 2 p.m. that the police would come on board again before he left the Colony.

Sergeant James interposed an explanation of the procedure with regard to clearances. He said the police and harbour clearances were given at the Harbour Office, by the clerk, when ships had no passengers. When they had European passengers, the clerk at the Harbour Office told them the police would bring the police clearance on board.

Mr. Blake: If the Captain had wished to get away he could have put on steam and cleared off.

The Magistrate: And never have dared to show his face in the Colony again.

Mr. Blake said the Captain did not get a list of passengers as he had only carried coolie passengers before. He submitted that as regards the list of passengers the offence was a technical one.

The Magistrate said there was no evidence on which he could convict as regards the Russian passengers. There was no evidence that they were on the ship when she left Hongkong for Haiphong.

Sergeant James agreed that there was no evidence; only a deduction.

The Magistrate: I quite see that the circumstances of this case are exceptional (to Sergeant James): You are not suggesting that there was a deliberate intention to commit an offence?

Sergeant James: As a matter of fact I am. I received information privately.

Mr. Blake: I do not think that we can go into that.

The Magistrate: I cannot consider what you tell me apart from the case unless you produce evidence.

Sergeant James: The passports of the Russians would show that they have never been allowed to land at Haiphong and could never have left this steamer. I have the officer here who inspected the passports.

The Magistrate: I think I will hear that evidence.

Sergeant Griffin said that when the ship returned to Hongkong he inspected the passports. They were issued at Manila for Hongkong but not from Hongkong to Haiphong and there was no visa from Haiphong to Hongkong because the French authorities had refused it.

The Magistrate: Is there no visa put on passports here?

Witness: No, not here; neither British nor French.

The Magistrate: This puts rather a different complexion on the matter; the Captain had these men on board without proper passports and never produced them to the police officer.

Mr. Blake then called Captain Kiddle who said that he gave the usual three long blasts on the steam whistle before he left port, and when he saw the police launch he stopped at once. He did not know of the eight passengers being secreted. The place was lumbered up with the paraphernalia of the circus, and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OLD BAILEY HOUSE COLLAPSE

CORONER'S INQUIRY OPENED.

The Coroner's inquiry into the recent house collapse in Old Bailey was opened at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. N. Orme acted as Coroner, and the following were empanelled as a jury: Messrs. John D. Kinnaird, Joaquim Baptista and Carlos Maria Sequeira.

Adjoining owners were legally represented by Mr. Turner and Mr. M. K. Lo. Mr. J. W. White represented the Building Authority.

In opening the enquiry, the Coroner said that the jury had been called to hear evidence into the circumstances attending the death of one of the victims of the Old Bailey house collapse which occurred on April 13th. In coming to a conclusion as to the cause of the deceased's death, he said, he would take it that the finding applied also to the other eight victims. The jury would also have to say in their finding, whether or not the death of the deceased was accidental, and if there were such negligence on the part of anyone as would amount to such person being responsible for the catastrophe.

The first witness was Dr. H. H. Scott, medical officer in charge of the Victoria Mortuary. He said that on the morning of April 13th, he examined the dead body of a girl who was identified by her father and a servant of the family in the presence of Inspector McDonald. There were several bruises on the body, but the cause of death was the fracture of the breast bone and of several ribs on both sides.

Yung Hin Fat, of No. 24, Caine Road, the father of the deceased girl, gave evidence of identification.

A contractor's foreman who prior to the collapse had been engaged in some carpentry at No. 11, Old Bailey was the next witness. He said that eight workmen altogether were employed. On the first floor of the house, all the timbers and boarding had been removed with the exception of two beams which had been left at each end of the building. Similar work had been done on the second floor. On the first floor level, brickwork and cement cobbling had been put in, and between 10 and 20 new floor joists were in position. On the afternoon and evening of the 12th, the walls between Nos. 11 and 13 were shored up to give support to the floor. The shoring extended as far as the second floor. There was no shoring on the wall between Nos. 9 and 11. At the time of the collapse, the witness was asleep on the ground floor of the house and was buried underneath the debris.

Mr. W. L. Weiser, architect, said that he was instructed on March 14th or 15th, by a contractor named Mak Chau, to draw up plans for new floors and repairs to the front wall of house No. 11. The plans were submitted on March 22nd, and approved on March 25th. On the afternoon of April 12th, he went to inspect Nos. 11 and 13. He sounded the front, back and party walls, and agreed with a representative of the Public Works Department whom he met there that the party wall should be shored. Witness gave instructions to the contractor's foreman to do so.

By the Coroner: At the time of the inspection, the witness did not see anything to indicate danger of the house collapsing. No. 11 was a very old house, and before preparing the plans he made very careful inspection. The walls were below present requirements as to thickness.

The Coroner: Do you, as an architect, consider that these houses derive mutual support?

Witness: They do, certainly.

Mr. M. K. Lo suggested that it was dangerous to carry out "cobbling" of floors in long lengths.

The witness replied that it was not dangerous, provided the work was done properly. He did not think that work had anything to do with the house collapse.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

A hundred men could have hidden behind the stuff. He had no list of the passengers as the contract was to take the circus in its entirety. Accordingly he had referred the police to the manager when they asked him for a list.

Questioned by the Magistrate as to the police warning that they would come on board again before he left, Captain Kiddle said that he thought they came on board about 3 o'clock. He could not be sure as he did not actually see them but he thought the comrade had secured police clearance.

The Magistrate found all three charges proved and recorded a conviction in each instance. For attempting to leave without police clearance, the only charge that he regarded in a serious light, he would impose a fine of \$25, and for having no list of passengers \$5. On the matter of the passengers he would impose no penalty as the circumstances were such that the captain could easily have overlooked the presence of the men.

Sergeant James remarked that no ship had left Hongkong without a police clearance since the beginning of the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance, so it was extraordinary for the Captain to plead ignorance.

The Magistrate: It would be absurd for a ship to ship away in broad daylight. When the ship came back a charge would be brought.

Sergeant James said it was almost impossible for the police to do this work properly unless the ships' captains worked with them.

The Magistrate: But it would be an absurd offence to commit. You cannot get away with it. Are you suggesting, Sergeant James, that the penalty imposed is too low?

Sergeant James: I do suggest that your Worship. The Ordinance provides for a maximum of \$2,000.

The Magistrate: And I think a \$25 fine meets this case.

SNATCHING A WRIST

WATCH.

A COURAGEOUS SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Miss Margaret Sorby, a mistress of Yauwatt School, had an unpleasant experience with a thief on Sunday evening. She was proceeding about 6.30 p.m. from Queen's Gardens to the Helena May Institute, when a Chinese coming up behind her seized her left wrist, and snatched her wrist watch, pointing a brass rowlock at her as though it was a revolver. When Mrs. Sorby struggled with him, the thief struck her on the left shoulder with the implement and then ran through Conduit and Robinson Roads and down Glenally where he was stopped near the Roman Catholic Cathedral by two privates of the Wiltshire Regiment. When the defendant saw himself cornered, he dropped the watch. This caused him to lose time, and two soldiers of the Wiltshire Regiment caught him and recovered the watch. The man was charged before Mr. Lindel, at the Magistracy with robbery with violence. Inspector Pain related the story.

The Magistrate: Did Miss Sorby give chase?

The Inspector: Yes, she was close behind him all the way.

The Inspector asked for a remand suggesting that the case would be one for commitment to the Sessions.

The Magistrate remanded the defendant in police custody for a week.

THEFT OF SHIP STORES.

OIL FROM THE "KINSHAN."

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Lindel, yesterday, with the theft of a tin of lamp oil which formed part of the ship's stores of the s.s. *Kinshan*. The first defendant, a coolie, was arrested on the Leung Wing wharf on Sunday afternoon with the tin concealed in a basket. When questioned, he gave information which led to the arrest of the second defendant, the ship's lamp trimmer.

Mr. Gibson, the Chief Officer of the *Kinshan*, said that the second defendant was allowed two tins of oil a month for use in the ship's lamps. The tin of oil produced in court was similar to those the ship received from the Vacuum Oil Company. The Chief Officer explained that by little economies a surplus would accumulate. He could not say how much the lamp trimmer would actually have in stock, he did not check every tin used by the defendant.

The Magistrate: That appears to make it easy to "squeeze."

The first defendant said that he was a wharf coolie and was employed by the second defendant to take the oil ashore.

The first defendant denied this.

Inspector Pain said that he had no evidence against the second defendant excepting what the first defendant had said about him. He asked for leave to withdraw the charge against the second defendant, and proceed against first defendant for unlawful possession.

The Magistrate thought that the case against the first defendant should be withdrawn, and he was used as a witness against second defendant.

The Inspector adopted this course.

The first defendant then told his story, saying that the tin was put in the basket on the second defendant's suggestion.

The Magistrate said that he could not convict on the evidence and must therefore discharge the second defendant. He would, however, take the unusual course of putting the first defendant back in the dock on a charge of unlawful possession and fine him \$50 or four weeks' imprisonment.

The Magistrate adopted this course.

The first defendant then told his story, saying that the tin was put in the basket on the second defendant's suggestion.

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The Magistrate adopted this course.

COMPANY REPORT.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the fortieth ordinary meeting of the Company, is as follows:—

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting a statement of the affairs of the office made up to 31st December, 1920, in sterling and Hongkong currency.

1919 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of \$18 per share on 23rd May, 1920, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$363,127.43.

This it is resolved to deal with in the following manner:—

To pay a final dividend of \$17 per share	\$170,000.00
To add to Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account	50,000.00
To add to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the year 1919	643,127.43
	\$643,127.43

1920 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this account is \$2,785,372.05.

Out of this the general agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of \$18 per share absorbing \$180,000. The balance of \$2,605,372.05 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Messrs. G. W. Barton, A. H. Compton, C. S. Gubbay and F. Maitland resigned their seats on account of their departure from the Colony and Messrs. H. P. White, A. M. Bowes-Smith, H. W. Sassoon and E. J. Chapman were invited to fill the vacancies.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. White, Pearce, Chapman, Sassoon and Bowes-Smith, retired but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., and J. Hennessy, F.S.A., the latter in place of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., on leave.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

OPIUM CASES AT THE

MAGISTRACY.

A Chinese who said that he was a confirmed opium smoker was charged yesterday with unlawful possession of one taal of raw non-Government opium. He said he had bought the drug for his own consumption. Mr. Orme fined him \$75 and ordered the confiscation of the drug.

A Chinese was charged by Sub-Inspector Willis of No. 7, Police Station with the unlawful possession of 42 taals of raw non-Government opium, which was found tied round his waist when searched in Des Voeux Road West on Sunday afternoon. The defendant said that he was employed by another man to carry the drug, not knowing what it was. He was fined \$450, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese who had 29 taals of non-Government opium on his person when searched on the Praya on Sunday, said that he bought the drug in Salt Fish Lane for his own consumption. He was fined \$400, or three months' hard labour.

An Indian was charged with the unlawful possession of 200 taals of raw non-Government opium.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, who appeared for the defence entered a plea of "not guilty," and applied for a remand.

Acting Chief Preventive Officer Watt said that the defendant was seen on Sunday afternoon to leave the s.s. *Kwongying*, which was lying alongside the wharf. He was carrying two wooden boxes. When he had seated himself in a ricksha he was stopped by revenue officer and the boxes searched, resulting in the discovery of the drug, which was valued at over \$1,300.

The Magistrate (Mr. Orme) remanded the case until Friday morning fixing bail in the sum of \$10,000.

CLIMBING UP A DRAIN PIPE.

A Chinese watchman employed at the Sui Lur restaurant in Wellington Street saw a man climb up the drain pipe at 4 a.m., on Sunday, vault over the railings of the verandah of the first floor and open one of the windows. He was about to enter the floor when the watchman blew a police whistle. The man thereupon jumped from the verandah into a side lane and escaped. Later a man was caught by a European constable and the watchman identified him. When charged at the Magistracy yesterday, the defendant said that he was asleep on the pavement outside the restaurant when he heard a police whistle. Thinking that it was a fire, he got up and ran. The constable said that he chased the defendant through several streets before he caught up with him. Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

ALLEGED KIDNAPING.

A Chinese man was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, with having kidnapped a 5-year-old male child, and a woman was charged with harbouring it. The woman denied kidnapping the child but admitted harbouring the child but denied that she said that it had been kidnapped. She said that the man took the child to her house and representing it to be his son, asked her to take care of it for a couple of days. In applying for a remand, the police said that the child was missing from Yauwatt on Friday and was discovered in the woman's house at Kowloon City on Sunday.

Mr. Orme remanded the defendants in custody until this morning.

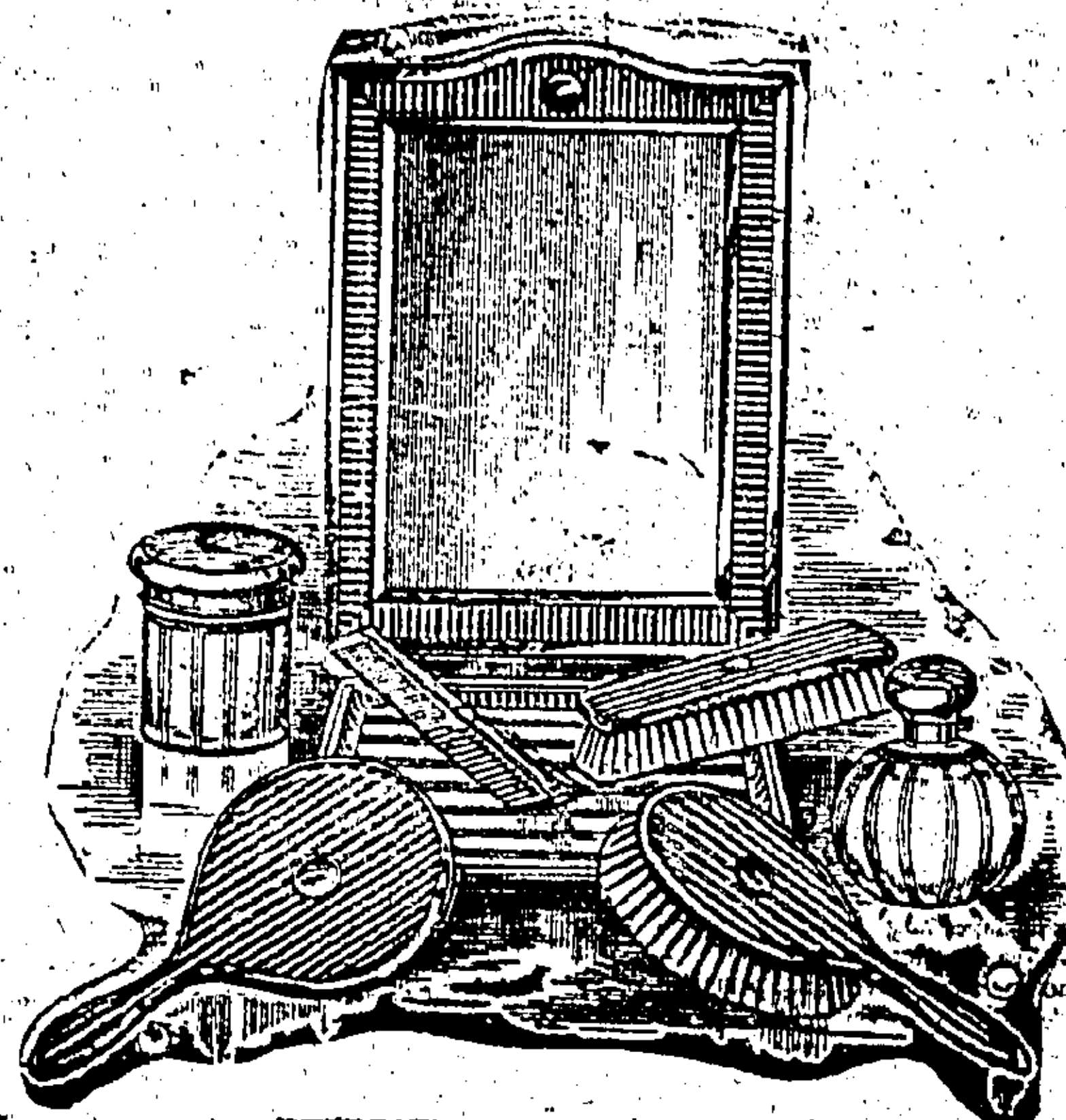
NEW CONSIGNMENTS

STERLING
SILVER

OF

PRINCE'S
PLATE

ENGLISH SILVERWARE



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MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd.

DISTINCTIVE
DESIGNS

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LANE, CRAWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [911]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On FRIDAY,
the 20th May, 1921, at 10.30 A.M. at Royal
Army Service Corps Pier,
W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

Length ... 65 feet.
Beam ... 17 " 9 inches
Depth ... 10 " 3 "
Displacement Tonnage ... 170 Tons
Engine ... Cox's Falmouth.
Horse Power ... 350 H.P.
Kts to 10. Working Pressure per square
inch 150 lbs.
Built at Falmouth.
Materials of Construction, Wood & water
line, Iron Plated.
Approximate Carrying Capacity, 25 Tons or
100 Passengers.
As she now lies.
A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the
ship may be seen at these offices.
The vessel will be open to inspection from
17th May to the day of sale inclusive between
hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Permits for inspecting will be issued on
Application at the Auctioneers.
Ship may not be viewed without permit.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government. [912]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LEITE, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 14th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st May, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, whence they will be examined on the 14th May, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, May 7th, 1921. [913]

FOR SALE.

BRUNSWICK STANDARD ICE MAKING PLANT.

Capacity—4 tons per 24 hours.
No. of Ice Cans—55.
Weight of Block 150 lbs., size 8" x 15" x 42".
Compressor 140" dia. 40" dia. 40" face.
Speed—150 R.P.M.
Atmospheric Ammonia Condenser—12 pipes
19 ft. long. Complete with Ice Tank and
Accessories.

One 20 H.P. Motor to provide power for above plant.
Further details and specification may be obtained from—

AGUEAL/REISS & CO.,
No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1921. [845]

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions received from THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON,
Offers are invited for the purchase of the
following Ex-Enemy Steamers:

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Build
ANGHIN	1615	1001	1903
CHO WFA	1646	1056	1888
WONGHUI	1777	1115	1896
MANILA	1790	1108	1904

Terms of Sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. BULLOCK BROTHERS & CO., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., Hongkong; and the undersigned.

SEALED TENDERS should be lodged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., Calcutta. The Tenders which must be in Calcutta, will be opened at Calcutta on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road,
CALCUTTA. [844]

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

OF
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES,
ETC.

for 1921

50th ANNUAL EDITION
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SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG
AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Price ... \$12
Abridged Edition ... \$8

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC MEETING.
ON THE RATES QUESTION.

THE Joint Committees of the CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION and the KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION invite their Members and the Public Generally to a Meeting for the purpose of passing a Resolution against the increase of the House Rates.
The MEETING will be held at the Theatre at 8.30 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, 1921, and it is hoped to obtain a large attendance.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1921. [907]

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong will be held at the Theatre, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of May, 1921, at 6.15 p.m. for the following purposes:—
To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1920.

To consider the following resolutions:—
(1) That all non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council be elected.
(2) That a larger electoral body be adopted in the case of all such non-Chinese members, with the exception of the Representative of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
(3) That there be an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council with such safeguards as are provided in the Constitution of Ceylon.
(4) That a petition be sent to the House of Commons asking for the support of the Members in securing the above change in the Legislative Council.

To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
By Order of the Committee.
J. M. WHYTE,
Hon. Secretary. [891]
Hongkong, May 7th, 1921.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1921, at Noon. THE TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May to the 18th May, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 29th, 1921. [876]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st May, 1921, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. [897]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1921. [903]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1921. [904]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1921. [905]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Club will be held in the pavilion of the Club on TUESDAY, the 10th May, 1921, at 8.30 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary general meeting of members held on the 14th day of April, 1921.

1. That the present Hongkong Cricket Club be wound up, and the Committee be authorised to take all necessary steps for the purpose.
2. That the Committee be authorised to register a Company limited by guarantee not exceeding \$100 per member, on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association which will be submitted to the Meeting.
3. That the Committee be authorised to assign and hand over to the new Company, when registered, all the assets of the Club.

By Order of the Committee.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary, 889
Hongkong, May 2nd, 1921.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:—

1. That the Directors of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars the present authorised capital of the Company to 30 millions of dollars.

2. That the Capital of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.
3. That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.
4. That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.:—

1st. Instalment of \$35 on the 1st day of July, 1921.
2nd. and final instalment of \$35 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5. That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each fractional share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.
6. That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.
7. That interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up and from due dates for payment of same.
8. That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.
9. That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.

For THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. [897]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1920.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

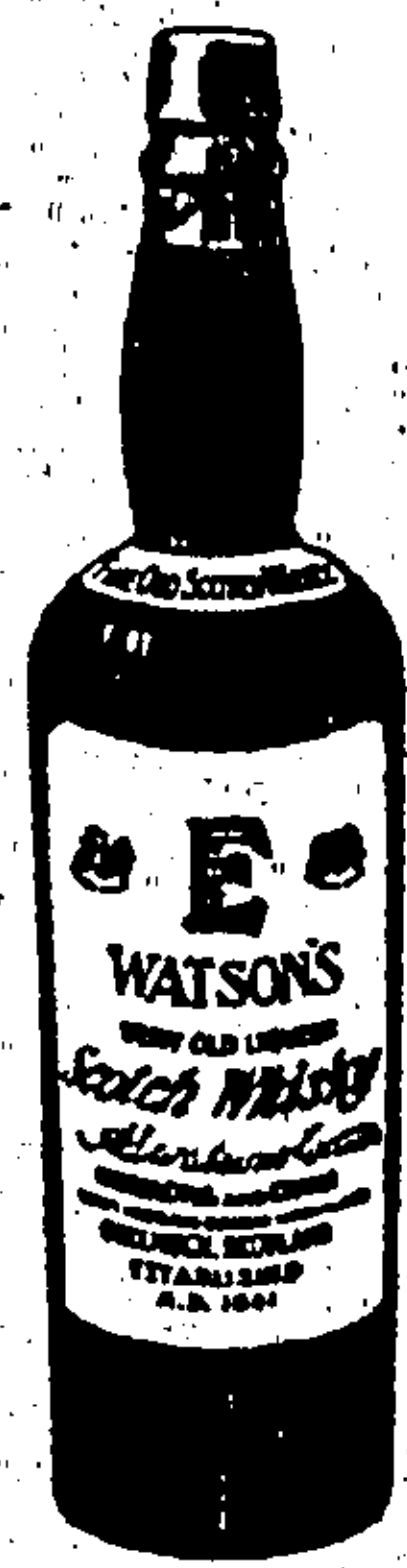
INTIMATION

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

BIRTHS.

CARRIDY.—At Shanghai, on May 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. P. CARRIDY, a daughter.
GOW.—At Scotstown, Glasgow, on 25th April, to Mr. and Mrs. DAVID GOW, Kowloon, a son.—By cable.
HEIDENSTAM.—At Shanghai, on May 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. von HEIDENSTAM, a daughter.

MILLS.—At Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on May 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. MILLS, a daughter.
TRUMAN.—At Worthing, England, on April 27th, the wife of REGINALD N. TRUMAN, of Shanghai, a son.

DEATHS.

FULLER.—At Shanghai, on May 3rd, Mrs. EMMA FULLER, wife of the late Alexander Fuller, and mother of Mrs. E. J. Harris, and of William and Alfred Fuller, aged 62 years.

GOW.—At Scotstown, Glasgow, on 1st May, Mrs. DAVID GOW (nee Queenie Tait), wife of Mr. David Gow, Hongkong, and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—By cable.

MACAIG.—At Shanghai, on May 2nd, CELICIA ELEANOR, beloved wife of J. E. MACAIG, aged 39 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 10TH, 1921.

HAS CHINA ANY SUPERFLUOUS TROOPS?

In giving an outline a few days ago of the subjects which have been engaging the attention of "the super-Tuchus" at the Conference at Tientsin we referred to a statement made to a representative of a Chinese news agency by Marshal CHANG TSO-LIN, the dominating personality in the Conference, who said that the question of vital importance to the country was the financial question, and that it was absolutely necessary to devise ways and means of improving the country's finances. There was no indication in the statement as to how it was proposed to accomplish this purpose.

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In Marshal CHANG's statement to the Press this feature of the Conference is possibly covered by the reference to "military secrets which cannot be published for general information." One of the northern Chinese news agencies, however, has circulated what purports to be the views expressed by each Tsuchun at the Conference on the subject of disbanding surplus troops. It will surprise no one to learn that in their opinion these military stragglers possess no superfluous troops. Their views on the needs of the times indicate, in short, that it would be unsafe to reduce the various forces under their respective commands. First, General WONG CHAN-YUAN, the High Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, described how in the course of the last couple of years he had disbanded the

armed forces of two commands and defeated and dispersed "the so-called Southern law-protecting troops" in Western Hupeh, but "in the present troublous times," the safety of the foreign and native merchants, he said, required that he should not disband any of "his" troops. Marshal CHANG TSO-LIN, for his part, was concerned about the large numbers of Hunghutze, or mounted bandits in the three provinces of Manchuria, as well as about the need for the safe-guarding of the Chinese Eastern railway, and the suppression of Russian Bolshevism. Moreover, he emphasised that it will devolve principally on the Fengtien army to supply officers and men for the proposed expedition to Outer Mongolia. Thus the Central Government could not expect much from Fengtien in the way of disbandment. Marshal TAO KUN was equally satisfied that he could not afford to disband any of "his" troops. According to the statement credited to him, there is an "abundance of bandits" in Chihli, Shantung and Honan, especially in Shantung which, from time immemorial, has been known to the Chinese as "the den of bandits and robbers." He pleads that "he has not only to hold these in check but he has also to safe-guard the Peking-Hankow railway which he regards as very important" especially as there are malecontents and agitators among military men "who may provoke revolts like that at Changtehfu recently. While thus apparently agreeing among themselves that none of their own troops could be disbanded, the three High Inspecting Commissioners were yet willing apparently to hear what minor military mandarins had to say on the subject, and so the Generals commanding in Shantung and Honan provinces were invited to attend the Conference to express their views on the subject. There are indications that the Tientsin Conference may gradually expand into a Conference of all the provinces, but unhappily present reports do not encourage the hope of any immediate substantial retrenchment in military expenditure, or indeed, so far as we can see, of any appreciable improvement in the general situation from any angle of view.

The War Department vessel *Hercules* is advertised for sale by public auction by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Mr. C. E. S. Wakefield, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang, who has been Home on a year's leave, and has just returned has been appointed to Swatow.

The accountant of the Fook Hing Bank, of Wing Lok Street, has reported to the police that on Saturday evening, a job of the On Cheung Bank, of Bonham Strand, obtained the sum of \$6,000 from his bank by false pretences. A warrant is out for the man's arrest.

With the death of Dr. George Purves Smith, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, there has passed away one who for long years has been a familiar figure in North China, and who, as a man, a missionary, and a physician, has endeared himself to a large circle in the foreign and Chinese community.

In an assault case at the Magistracy yesterday, the parties were two printers and the trouble arose over the fact that complainant and another man who had also been assaulted, had worked for longer hours than was allowed by the guild. The assault took place in the *Tao Kung* newspaper office. The Magistrate asked if the defendant was a professional agitator employed by the guild. Mr. Lyson, who appeared for the prosecution, said that he had no evidence as to that. The case was remanded until Saturday. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$50.

Mr. Gibbons, Chairman of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, in his address at the annual meeting of that body said the acute depression showed no clear sign of lifting in the immediate future and he added: "Perhaps when normal times arrive we will run our businesses on more economic and sounder lines than was the practice during the abnormal period of the past few years."

Owing to the recent rains a landslide occurred on Saturday afternoon on the road between the city and the Aberdeen docks. Some large rocks fell from the side of the cutting. Luckily no one was working on the cutting at the time. The road was obstructed for a considerable distance and traffic was held up for some time. By Sunday afternoon, the road was again clear, but not sufficiently safe to allow motor traffic.

News has reached the Colony by cable of the death at home of Mrs. GOW, wife of Mr. David Gow, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. She died at Scotstown, Glasgow, on May 1st, a week after giving birth to a son. Mr. Gow left Hongkong for Scotland a few weeks ago but it is improbable that he reached home before his wife's death. In his sad bereavement he has the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

A Chinese living at Taikoktau, was attacked by four or five men while on his way home from Mongkok on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. One of his assailants stabbed him in the arm. The men did not rob him, and the victim of the assault is unable to give any reason for it unless his assailants had mistaken him for another man. The whole affair is thought to be a Triad society feud. The victim's wound is not serious.

Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral organist, gave an organ recital at the Cathedral, last evening, in aid of the organ fund. The attendance was not so large as usual owing to the inclement weather. Mrs. A. McDowell-Smith was the soloist and was particularly successful in her rendering of Mendelssohn's "Jerusalem." Mr. Denman Fuller had arranged an interesting and well-balanced programme, which gave great pleasure.

A scavenger woman was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having thrown a nightsoil into a drain. The Magistrate fined her \$10 or 14 days' hard labour. Mr. Lindesell told her that it was a dirty and disgusting habit and was injurious to public health. The defendant said: "I did not do it, and will say so. I am not afraid; the worst that can happen to me is to die!" She had to be forcibly removed from the dock by a Chinese constable.

A new feature of the Shanghai race meeting was the introduction of an indicator, worked by levers from the judges' box, to inform the public immediately of the placing of the first three ponies to pass the winning post. This system, invented by Messrs. H. Mowbray and S. Webb, of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, proved very successful, and was appreciated for the fact that it displaced the slower system of fixing numbers in the frame by hand.

A Chinese, recently arrived from America, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the unlawful possession of a "Daisy" air gun, a dummy bayonet, and 10 lbs. of slugs. He said that he bought the gun as a toy for his children. He did not know that it was unlawful to possess an air gun in Hongkong. The Magistrate (Mr. Lindesell) imposed a fine of \$10, and ordered the conditional confiscation of the gun and slugs for three months, at the end of which time the defendant could claim them on production of a permit from Canton authorising him to take them there.

Failing to get in touch by telephone with an authoritative source of information, and accepting the assumption which was current in the Colony we stated on Saturday that the French flagship *Montcalm* and the few British warships in port were "dressed" on Friday in connection with the celebrations which were taking place in France in connection with the centenary of Napoleon. We now learn that this was incorrect. The ships were dressed in honour of the accession of His Majesty King George. They were dressed again on Sunday in connection with the Joan of Arc festival in France.

Australia is interested in the recent discovery that the counterfeit half-sovereigns are being manufactured in China. Inspector Gabriel, of the Home and Territories Department, Melbourne, who recently returned to Australia from the East, stated that an important discovery was made at Hongkong of the manufacture of counterfeit half-sovereigns. The replica is so good that it would deceive any expert. The intrinsic value of the counterfeit is 7/3. The number of coins seized from one Chinese was 988, and this is said to be the third batch sent abroad from China. The Chinese in whose possession the coins were found was arrested and allowed out on bail, but disappeared.

The death occurred at Shanghai, last week, of Mr. T. P. Deane, a director of Messrs. Sydney Hudson, Ltd., of Manchester. Mr. Deane's sudden death was a great shock to his many friends, says the *N. C. Daily News*, and will be a severe blow to his wife and family at home. He had spent many years in the Far East, residing at Shanghai from 1914 until 1919, and then returning home with Messrs. Sydney Hudson, Ltd., for the past 25 years and expected to become managing-director of the firm upon his return to Manchester this summer. Mr. Deane was a member of the Shanghai Club and the Cricket Club, and was an enthusiastic tennis player.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS ALDERSHOT RIOT.
MEN IN UNIFORM LOOT SHOPS.

LONDON, May 9th.
A serious riot broke out at Aldershot. Shop windows were smashed, and shops looted by men in uniform, who were accompanied by a large party with the Red Flag. Two or three police officers were injured. The outbreak is, apparently, due to the discontent of Reservists, who were called up in connection with the coal dispute.

RESULT OF RUMOUR.

All is now quiet in Aldershot.
The riot was, apparently, such as occasionally occurs on Saturday nights, where large bodies of troops are gathered.
The crowd began smashing windows and omnibuses. The soldiers concerned were no longer, but were excited by an erroneous report that their comrades were detained in the guard-room. The actual window-smashers were a comparatively small party, but hundreds of soldiers followed the rioters. Many treated the matter as a joke. Some even remonstrated with the rioters.

MIDDLE EAST PLANS.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

LONDON, May 9th.
The Times, in a leader refers to the apparently inspired forecast of Mr. Churchill's Middle East programme, which the journal epitomises as grandiose scheme of Pan-Arabian conquest, and says that if there is any foundation for the plans ascribed to Mr. Churchill he has been dangerously misled in his projects, which would involve Great Britain and the whole of the British Empire possibly in illimitable risks. No scheme for a united Arabia can ever be attained if Ibn Saud, the ruler of Nejd, is left outside. In any case, the Arab chieftains will be torn by mutual jealousies.
The Times declares that it would be playing with fire, and asking for another piece like that of Kut, to make a big air station in Mesopotamia and leave it under the protection of a lonely brigade far from the sea.

MINERS' STRIKE.

LORD WEIR'S SCHEME OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, May 9th.
Lord Weir has submitted to the Government a constructive scheme to settle the coal dispute, which has obtained the widest prominence. He declares that all proposals based entirely on wage changes are doomed to failure, owing to the falling coal prices, and would cause the closing of many mines. Therefore, the problem is to bring the price of coal to an international competitive level, with the least interference with wages, as cheaper coal is essential to the revival of industry.
The cost per ton of coal in March was 27s. 9d., of which the wage cost was 27s. 9d. Industry requires coal at 22s. a ton. Lord Weir, therefore, suggests a return to the 8-hour shift, thus reducing the wage cost to 24s.
He suggests the restoration of the 1913 rate of output, thus reducing the figure to 20s. 2d.; the elimination of uneconomic pits, reducing it to 18s. 2d.; and the reduction of wages by 2s. making the wage cost per ton 16s. 10d.
The owners are to reduce the cost of stores, timber, and management from 10s. 6d. to 7s. 2d., thus giving the total cost per ton of 24s. 6d., including royalties.
Lord Weir urges that the scheme should be of two years' duration. It, also, includes restoration of the piece-work incentive and does not involve a subsidy, but it is proposed that £10,000,000 subsidy should be retained to help unemployment benefits.

EARLIER CABLES.

TEMPER OF MINERS.

LONDON, May 9th.
There is a growing feeling that this week will bring a fresh effort to end the coal deadlock. The miners' leaders appear to be convinced at last that the country is behind the Government in refusing to do the miners' bidding, and that until the demand for a national pool is dropped a settlement is impossible.
The newspapers feature Mr. Lloyd George's pointed analogy of the pool—that it would be like compelling the Daily Herald to make up the loss of the Daily Herald. The opinion is held that the leaders are veering round to the view that there ought to be a ballot, and the week-end demand of Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Federation, for an honourable settlement is interpreted to mean that he is convinced that the miners cannot win and must find a way back, which will save the Executive's face.
Mr. Lloyd George's firm stand on Saturday is expected to hasten the renewal of negotiations.

CHINESE ENVOY'S STATEMENT TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, May 9th.
Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his speech at Maidstone, referring to the world-wide trade stagnation, said that he had the privilege, on May 6th, of receiving Chu Chi-chin, one of the most eminent statesmen China has produced, and a singularly able man, who told Mr. Lloyd George that business was at a standstill in China, which wanted machinery and other goods from Great Britain but could not buy them. The vagaries of exchange interfered with business.

LATEST CABLES.

JOAN OF ARC CELEBRATIONS.

MARRIED BY ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS, May 9th.
The Joan of Arc celebrations took place throughout France on Sunday. There were most enthusiastic scenes, particularly where the celebrations coincided with the departure of drafts for the Rhineland. There were, however, demonstrations against war in which Red Flags were carried, and there were counter-demonstrations at Limoges, Brest and other places.
Shots fired by an anti-war mob at St. Germain led to a conflict, in which forty police officers and municipal guards and 30 demonstrators were injured.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

GERMANY'S LAST CHANCE.

PARIS, May 9th.
Upon arrival from London, Mr. Briand was given an enthusiastic welcome by a huge crowd at the station. Speaking to journalists, Mr. Briand expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the conference, which had further strengthened the Allies' union.
Mr. Briand stated that no equivocal or dilatory reply from Germany will be admitted. Germany is to bind herself definitely, and if she is untrue her word troops will move forward anytime.

LATEST CABLES.

UPPER SILESIA RISING.

RESULT OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, May 9th.
The newspapers state that the Ambassador's Conference considered the British proposal to assign the Upper Silesian districts of Pless and Rybnik to Poland and the districts on the left bank of the Oder to Germany, while the disputed industrial area is to remain under Allied administration. No decision was reached, but the adoption of the proposal is improbable.
The trouble in Upper Silesia is attributed in some quarters in London to German propaganda circulating in Silesia, the report that the Allies had awarded nearly all the valuable mining and commercial districts to Germany and practically nothing to Poland, and inciting the Poles to rise against it, thus providing Germany with the excuse for delaying disarmament on the plea that she must send troops to Silesia to protect her interests.

GRAVE COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, May 8th.
There are only four days to run for the Allied ultimatum to Germany, while the Silesian situation gravely complicates the international situation. It is reported that German troops are being hurried from Berlin to Silesia, and that the outbreak may be made an excuse for military intervention, and also for delaying the carrying out of the ultimatum. German Socialists are already declaiming against the "new war."

IRISH PROBLEM.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

LONDON, May 8th.
Five police and six civilians were killed in Ireland during week-end shootings. There were a number of rebel ambushes and a two-hour battle with Sinn Feiners in the mountains of County Cavan when nine rebels were captured.

THEFT OF RS. 4,890

"DILWARA" STEWARD SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS IN GAOL.

In the British Police Court, at Shanghai last week, before Mr. G. W. King, Muckbool Ahmed, a steward on the str. Dilwara, was charged on remand with the theft of Rs. 4,890 from a safe on board the vessel.

The master of the Dilwara said that on April 13th he was informed the ship's safe had been robbed and he found Rs. 4,890 in Rs. 100 notes had been taken. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for information, but without result. Detectives searched and watched the crew at various ports, also without anything being ascertained. At Shanghai, a Customs officer found four bundles of notes (Rs. 3,620) under a mattress in a lady's cabin. On a further search, accused was found with more notes (Rs. 1,160) held between his legs.

The chief officer gave corroborative evidence and said the accused denied all knowledge of the money.
Other evidence as to the search and its results was given and the accused had nothing to say beyond repeating that he found the notes and was afraid to admit it for fear of being accused of the theft.
The accused was given the maximum sentence of three months' imprisonment.

GENERAL WOOD AT MANILA.

Major-General Leonard Wood and ex-Governor-General Cameron Forbes arrived at Manila on the 4th inst. and met with a very enthusiastic reception. In a statement to press representatives, he said: "We are coming in no hypocritical spirit, but in a spirit sincere and friendly to the Filipino people. It is our plan to visit the whole archipelago from northern Luzon to the most southern point of Mindanao, and to investigate the public works, the educational system, agriculture and sanitation as comprehensively as possible. We have come with open minds to make a full and impartial report on conditions."
The commissioners were to separate and leave Manila within a week to inspect the provinces and hold open and private hearings.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

LUNCHEON PARTY ON "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

LONDON, May 9th.
There was very little speech-making at the luncheon party on the Queen Elizabeth, at which Prince Hirohito was the guest of Admiral Madden.
Admiral Madden gave the toast of Prince Hirohito and expressed great pleasure at welcoming his Imperial Highness to British waters.
Prince Hirohito, replying in Japanese, said that he was delighted to be received on a ship (the Queen Elizabeth) which had played so interesting and exciting a part during the war. The Prince proposed Admiral Madden's health.
PRINCE OF WALES GREETED ROYAL VISITOR.

LONDON, May 9th.
The Japanese warships entered Portsmouth dockyard at 8 o'clock, this morning, in bright sunshine.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went on board the Queen Elizabeth, and warmly greeted Prince Hirohito, whom he conducted ashore, at 10.30, where the royal visitor was received by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, naval and military dignitaries, the Mayor and the Corporation of Portsmouth.
The Mayor of Portsmouth presented the Crown Prince an address welcoming him to Portsmouth, and expressing the hope that the visit may consolidate and further strengthen the friendly feeling for the good of both the countries and the peace of the world.

The two Princes left by a special train for London at 10.40 a.m.
All the ships and shore batteries fired royal salutes and bands played the Japanese Anthem.

UNFORGETTABLE COLOUR SCHEME AT PORTSMOUTH.

LATER.
Prince Hirohito was profoundly impressed by the cordiality and magnificence of his reception at Portsmouth. Never have the arrangements for the landing of a royal guest at Portsmouth been more picturesque. The blaze of decorations on uniforms and the innumerable flags fluttering in the breeze formed an unforgettable colour scheme.
There was a fine scene as the royal train left the Prince of Wales and Prince Hirohito standing side by side in the saloon at the salute in response to the thunder of guns and the strains of the British and Japanese anthems by the bands.

There were huge crowds in the vicinity of the station and along the narrow streets of Portsmouth, who cheered and waved their welcome as the train passed by on its way to London.

SCENE AT VICTORIA.

LATER.
There were similar scenes of enthusiasm on the arrival of the Crown Prince in London at Victoria station, which was festooned with British and Japanese flags. On the platform, the uniforms of Japanese and British naval and military officers, and the scarlet tunics of a detachment of the Grenadier Guards, whose band played the Japanese anthem on the arrival of the train, at 12.40 p.m., created a brilliant scene.

The Duke of Connaught, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Earl Beatty and Earl Curzon were among the early arrivals.
His Majesty the King in a Field-Marshal's uniform, accompanied by the Duke of York, who was in naval uniform, arrived at 12.25 p.m.

The King warmly greeted Prince Hirohito on the latter alighting from the train. Prince Hirohito shook hands with the distinguished people present, after which Prince Hirohito, Prince Kanin, the King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York inspected the guard of honour. Prince Hirohito, Prince Kanin, the King and the Prince of Wales left the station in a State coach at 12.50 p.m. to the strains of the Japanese anthem.

CORDIAL RECEPTION IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 9th.
Prince Hirohito, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, has arrived in London. His Imperial Highness was welcomed at Victoria by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George, Cabinet Ministers, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriff, members of the Japanese Embassy, and members of the Japanese Society and the Japanese Colony.

The Scots Guards furnished a guard of honour.
The band played the Japanese anthem. A large crowd loudly cheered the royal visitor.

ENTHUSIASTIC LONDON CROWDS.

LATER.
Prince Hirohito, accompanied by His Majesty the King and the Prince of Wales, passed in procession from Victoria to Buckingham Palace, where he was cordially received by the Queen and Princess Mary.

There were dense crowds in the streets, and they gave a most enthusiastic reception to the royal visitor.

SPECIAL CHINESE ENVOY VISITS ORIENTAL SCHOOL.

LONDON, May 9th.
Chu Chi-chien has left for Paris. Prior to leaving London, he visited the School of Oriental Studies, accompanied by Mr. Wellington Koo. He was greatly interested in the encouraging given to the study of the Chinese language and literature, and in the large collection of Chinese works in the school library, to which he presented a catalogue of the Peking Library.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE ON LEAGUE COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 9th.
Dr. C. H. Wang has arrived in London to represent China on the Amendment Commission of the League of Nations.

CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

THEIR ORGANISATION AND DUTIES.

The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information has issued the following account of the organisation and work of Chinese Chamber of Commerce:—
Foreign chambers of commerce are unofficial associations of traders whose influence on legislation, if sometimes important, is always indirect. In China, on the other hand, as in continental Europe, chambers of commerce hold an official rank, which their forerunners, the loosely organised merchant and artisan guilds, did not have. The ancient guilds yet exist in many parts of China, but these have at no period functioned as government departments as the Chinese chambers of commerce now do. The trade guilds, which the chambers have largely displaced, only appeared on occasion of some peculiar emergency. The chambers of commerce, on the contrary, are never inactive. They are governed by precise and rigid regulations and carry definite responsibilities.

Every commercial enterprise in China must be registered with the competent authorities, in accordance with detailed regulations. There is one important fact, however, which the foreign trader should always bear in mind in this connection, and that is that under the Ordinance of the General Regulation of Traders of the Chinese Republic the competence of an agent to conclude a contract on behalf of his principal depends on the nature of the agreement between such agent and such principal.
Coming now to the law governing the regulation of chambers of commerce we find that it provides that a chamber shall be established in every open port, as well as in every important business centre, and that such chambers shall be responsible for the preservation of harmonious relations between Chinese and foreign traders. In the provincial capitals, and in the larger commercial cities, each chamber must have fifty charter members; in smaller places this number is reduced to thirty. Employers are as eligible for membership in a chamber as are managers and directors of companies, but each candidate for election must be a citizen of the Chinese Republic. If on account of any criminal offence he has been deprived of his civil rights he is not eligible for election, also he must be solvent and of sound mind.

The directors of the chamber are elected from the floor, the number of the directorate being proportioned to the number of shops or corporations represented in the chamber. Each 100 or fraction of 100 shops, associations, or corporations is entitled to a representative on the directorate. The directors, who must be men over thirty years of age and active managers of some business in the district, are elected by secret ballot for a term of two years, but this term may be extended indefinitely. On the other hand, if the elected director neglects his duties or does not regard them with befitting seriousness he may be removed from office by the power which placed him in it, and this even before the expiration of his two-year term. The office of director is honorary, and the directors elect their own chairman and vice-chairman. The duties of all the directors, as well as any committees which may be appointed, must be reported to the proper authorities. Each chamber of commerce has a paid staff of secretaries, and the location of their office is publicly advertised.

The regulations governing Chinese chambers of commerce are sufficiently elastic for members to take advantage of any peculiar circumstances in local conditions. Thus a general chamber of commerce may dilute its directorate to the extent of one-fifth of its total membership by introducing to the board representatives of big businesses, or experts in some special line of commerce, manufacture, or industry, even if such representative or expert does not represent any guild, and is not the director of any company.
A majority directorate vote a chamber may open one or more branches. The Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, for example, has two branches, and the branch situated in the French Concession is subject to French and also to Chinese law.

Matters of business of general interest are discussed and settled at the monthly and annual meetings of the chambers. These meetings are summoned either by the chairman or the vice-chairman.
When any special question arises affecting a particular guild or association, a decision is arrived at by majority directorate vote, together with a number of the guild interested.

Each chamber may draft its own bye-laws, and so, of course, details of procedure will vary within limits, in each chamber, but once a set of rules has been drawn up and officially approved by the authorities, they can only be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members, and the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce must be obtained before alterations can be made effective.

If a matter involving the impeachment of an officer of a chamber or the expulsion of a member, arises, the ratification of the local administrative officer of the Central government becomes necessary.

Indeed, the authority of the government over the chambers of commerce is as extensive as that over its own traders. The Central government may insist on the removal of any officer in any chamber of commerce, or it may dissolve a chamber entirely and order a reorganization, but such drastic action is unlikely to be attempted or to be successful.

The seals of office used by the officials of a chamber of commerce are supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and when addressing this Ministry the chamber must employ the ancient form adopted under the monarchy when an inferior petitions a superior, if communicating with the civil governor of the province, or with the local officials the chamber may adopt the usual epistolary style employed when an equal talks with an equal.

Chinese chambers of commerce are supported partly by voluntary contributions from special work, and partly by fees and disciplinary fines. At the commencement of each year the budget for the ensuing year must be filed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Members pay from \$15 to \$50 a year in accordance with the size of their business liquidations and other investigations, which may from time to time become necessary, are conducted by chambers of commerce, compensation for which is in accordance with a regular scale of official fees. When acting as liquidators a chamber is, for the time being, the representative of the local procuratorate. Sometimes also when a business man or the employee of a commercial firm, is unable to pay a fine imposed by a court of law the matter is entrusted to the chamber of commerce for settlement.

In the event of a chamber itself going into liquidation the members become individually and collectively responsible for the debts.

UNOFFICIAL CABINETS.

Before passing from the constitution of the Chinese chambers of commerce and their relation to the central government to consider the connection between the chambers and their own immediate public we note that these bodies are *de facto*, not *de jure*, unofficial cabinets which control all government policies in regard to questions of trade, industry, or commerce. Chinese chambers of commerce may even propose new laws, and amendments to or repeals of existing statutes, but normally, so long they are left alone in their chosen field of making personal profit by exchanging goods, the Chinese merchant both separately and collectively refrains from mixing politics or interfering with government reforms.

Always masters of the trading community, in times of public excitement, calamity, or danger, the authority of the Chinese chamber of commerce is at once widely extended. The local chamber then becomes responsible for the public safety, and in the event of the local civil or military administration breaking down it takes such measures as it deems fit for the maintenance of law and order. In any instance it has its trained bodies of men all ready for just such emergencies. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has had its volunteer brigade for a number of years. During the régime of H.E. Yuan Shih-kai the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce obtained permission to drill 300 men for the safeguarding of the port. This number was subsequently reduced to 200, but is still a very effective force. Two years ago during the student agitation it acted more than once.

Even military administrations have recognised the advantage of co-operating with the local chamber of commerce, and has not infrequently happened that when the military have closed the gates of a town admission has been granted to any whom the representatives of the chamber recognized as desirable. In such abnormal periods it is to the chamber of commerce that the literary men of the district, no less than unorganized bands of manual labourers look for protection, or if during a peaceful administration a civil governor is given to unlawful action, or is unable or unwilling to curb the predatory brigand, it is, again, the chamber of commerce which must throw its protecting shield over the victims. Under the monarchy the gentry, or a head together for united action by a well understood but not definitely defined organization, acted as the spokesmen of public opinion and checked undue puerile tendencies, but under the Republic this power has largely passed into the hands of the elective chamber of commerce. If the chambers enjoy power they likewise pay its price. It would be difficult to say how many times since the establishment of the Republic, a city has been saved from complete looting by the ransom paid by the local Chamber.

It would be a mistake, however, to leave the reader with the suggestion that the chief public duty of the Chinese chamber of commerce is either that of a sentinel or a rescuing knight. In regard to all matters of peaceful exploitation it is the local chamber which generally has the final and decisive voice, e.g., river conservancy, mining developments, railway construction, electric installation, chamber's power as surely within the power of a new company. No government railway has been constructed without the cognisance and consent of the chambers of commerce. They may be comparatively few large commercial concerns in China, but through its chamber of commerce the small tradesman wields a profound influence on public affairs.

AN ABSOLUTE AUTOCRACY.

Coming now more particularly, to the authority of the chamber over its own membership, we observe that it is an absolute autocracy. It possesses and exercises the right of making a periodical examination of the business accounts and books of all the members, a right which even withdrawal from membership will not invalidate. This is a very old function of Chinese chambers of commerce, or, to speak more correctly, of the ancient trade guilds. It is a privilege which the chambers inherited when the existing guilds were organized as chambers at the commencement of the Republic. Having this intimate bankers' knowledge of the financial standing of all traders, the chambers of commerce become the natural advisors of the Ministry having this department in charge; they furnish statistics when required, and report when requested on the stability of any particular firm and the standard quality of its productions. The chambers also form an arbitration court, always open, for the settlement of differences. Each chamber appoints its own arbitration committee, reports its personnel to the authorities, and settles commercial disputes, not by law, for its organization does not embrace the legal profession, but by equity, local usage, custom, and common sense. Of course should any question of criminality arise in connection with a case at any time this arbitration court would have no *locus standi*.

The importance of perpetual goodwill between the Chinese chambers of commerce and the foreign trader, whether he be only a travelling representative of a firm not domiciled in China, or whether he be a resident business proprietor, is not a matter which requires separate treatment. Its obviousness is plain from

everything that has been written, but it may not be out of place to illustrate the subject by a reference to recent discussions between the British and Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai, in respect to currency and trade marks. A Shanghai central mint is about to be built. There are differences of opinion between the foreign bankers and merchants and the Chinese government as to the proposed fineness of the coins to be minted, also in relation to other matters, but the discussions produced mutual understandings which proved useful when a more acute matter arose later in connection with the price goods disputes caused by the Chinese request for a wholesale cancellation of contracts.

TRADE MARKS.

The conferences which have taken place from time to time between the Chinese chambers of commerce and the foreign trade merchants regarding trade marks have given rise to more permanent results. A number of regulations concerning these were promulgated in pursuance of treaty provisions by the Chinese Government in 1904; but were subsequently withdrawn in consequence of various diplomatic objections, and up to the present commerce in China enjoys no certain and universal protection from an infringing of patent rights, trade marks, or copyrights.

Foreign trade marks can be registered at offices established there, but evidence of priority in publication is the only protection such registration furnishes. As a result, however, of the interchange of views between the foreign and Chinese chambers of commerce an agreement has now been reached and it is probable that the Central government will shortly promulgate a law on the subject which will be satisfactory to all. Such a law has already been drafted.

THE "EXTERNAL."

A few general remarks on what may be called the externals of these commercial bodies will conclude this article. In many places the chambers of commerce have received free grants of public lands on which to erect suitable offices. In the earlier days of the trade guilds the chambers not infrequently met in a convenient temple, but to-day many chambers of commerce are magnificently housed, as also are the provincial guilds, which must not, however, be confounded with the ancient trade guilds we have mentioned. In every provincial capital or other big business centre each province in China has its own meeting place for its own provincials. Often these are situated on a single street, or in the same neighbourhood, but this is merely a matter of convenience. The provincial guilds are quite independent of the chambers of commerce, and beyond forming centres from which the inhabitants of a certain province can act unitedly, if advisable or necessary, they are without any particular significance.

As an instance of the extent to which a chamber of commerce may go in furnishing itself with a comfortable home we may cite the building recently erected in the city of Tientsin, the capital of Shan-tung. It cost £70,000, and contains assembly, banqueting halls, reception rooms, well equipped offices for officials and secretaries, reading and lecture rooms, as well as a night school for instruction in Japanese. The Tientsin chamber completed a fine building for itself last year, but the Chamber of Commerce in Chefoo is wealthier than either, its real-estate is valued at \$120,000, and owing to careful investments it possesses a capital of \$300,000, a fund which is continually being added to. To understand the import of these remarks it must be borne in mind that the birth of modern architecture in China is very little earlier than the Republic. Chinese architecture is more picturesque than adaptable to the present day requirements because it demands much greater land space. The Shanghai chamber has recently completed a \$100,000 building, including a commercial and industrial museum.

Commercial exhibitions, the collection of samples for show rooms, and such like operations generally find willing coadjutors in Chinese chambers of commerce. They may be said to form the natural and swiftest highway into unexplored and uncharted continents of trade and industry. If the leaders in the chambers are converted the rest is comparatively easy. By way of amplifying this truth we may note that the Chinese chamber of commerce is the only authority, except the foreign missionary societies, authorized to open modern schools and give a Western education, independently of the Ministry of Education. It was the local chamber of commerce which recently opened the Tientsin Evening Chamber School. A considerable portion of the annual budgets of most chambers is set aside for philanthropic purposes such as hospital, and Red Cross work.

A WARNING NOTE.

It would, however, be misleading to close this survey of the constitution and activities of Chinese chambers of commerce without sounding a warning note. The benefit of foreign merchants unacquainted with these chambers is anxious to break up ground in the Orient. It must never be forgotten that the secretaries of Chinese chambers of commerce are not linguists. They know their own language, they can speak it, read it, write it, and they seldom know anything about any other language. They know China, but their knowledge of lands other than China is generally hazy. We have endeavored to show how invaluable in almost every direction the Chinese chambers of commerce can be as trade missionaries, but samples sent to them must be accompanied by full particulars and explanations in the Chinese language, circulars and letters must be written in the colloquial goods market language, and must be packed and labeled in a manner that makes them suitable for Chinese exhibition. Advertisements should be couched in terms which make an appeal to the Chinese mind. The most faithful Chinese translation of a cleverly worded advertisement prepared for the Western market may be meaningless in China. The secretaries in many chambers of commerce in China are often lumbered with valuable, not to say expensive, foreign trade material, which is in the end thrown away or useless because the users cannot intelligible. Until Esperanto or something like it, becomes a universal commercial asset, the only way to the rich resources of untapped industrial China will be through the Chinese language.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RANNEY.]

PARIS, March 14th.
Prices have now reached such a high level that it is a wonder how any but "profiteers" and *monnaies riches* can manage to clothe themselves. One pays as much for the simplest of blouses and the shoddiest of footwear as one formerly paid for a complete outfit.

Any protest or comment causes the saleswoman to throw up her hands and offer explanation why she has to do with the increased cost of living, increased wages, and increased cost of raw material. Evidently a great deal of this is true, but to a great extent the shops, like everyone else, are "making hay while the sun shines"—the sun, in this instance, being a wave of unbridled extravagance, and a reaction leading to excesses in all directions, following on five years of restrictions and hardships.

Visitors arrive in Paris, the women with long lists made out of the many beautiful clothes and dainty accessories which they intend procuring for themselves during their stay in this home of fashion. They receive their first shock when they are told by a *couturiere* that her cheapest model is 3,000 francs, or, made to order, 500 francs extra. Their next shock comes when an exquisitely polite little modiste, sheltering behind the glass front of one of the many coquette shops in the cosmopolitan quarter, informs her that her cheapest hat is 200 francs. After a few experiences of this kind, the women who set out so buoyantly either plunge and lose all sense of proportion with these new prices, or else curtail their list to a few necessities and all leave Paris wiser, adduced, and disappointed women.

Despite high prices, French women still dress with the same amount of taste and elegance as when clothes cost what romantics call "a mere song." The one item of their toilette which French women are particular about, above all others, is their footwear. The neatness and smartness of their shoes and stockings is a never-failing source of wonder to the stranger. With stockings which range in price from anything to 200 francs a pair for silk and 60 francs for thread, the sight of a pair of worn or untidy-looking stockings is almost unknown.

One secret of this ever-fresh-looking appearance is that French women always choose a close-fitting size in hose, and then always see to it that these are drawn so that the seam comes in a perfectly straight line at the back, finally adjusting suspenders or garters so that no wrinkle or slackness mars the ensemble.

They choose, too, shades suitable to their particular type. For instance, slender-limbed women are now wearing light-shaded hose, biscuit, grey, and light champagne tones being very popular; women whose ankles are not, perhaps, as slim as they used to be are keeping to black, or more often a shade of piggy-brown which possesses perfectly surprising qualities for imparting a slim and tapering effect to ankles that are devoid of both these desirable qualities.

Black shoes are worn for all occasions, for preference black gloves. The extra light tan shade so much worn recently is a thing of the past; so, also, are the wide ribbon laces. High heels and short vamps continue to prevail. Satin and brocade are chosen for evening wear, these like the day footwear being rather on the subdued side in the matter of decoration. Very often the shoe is perfectly plain, any additional decoration taking the form of a paste buckle or a tulle bow. The wonder about the newness of the footwear in Paris is that it is to be noticed with women of all classes and types—with the women who step out of regal motor cars as with the women who earn their living in an office, shop, or domestic calling.

For the last couple of seasons the ingenious brains of the leading designers have coped with the high cost of materials by making use of stuffs and trimmings which had never been known of before in the sartorial history of the country. For months the ordinary American cloth was cut into strips and used for decorating hats, dresses and coats on the sly, then the multitude. Then came raffia, and last but not least, the humblest of straws was introduced by way of embroidery on frocks. Now, with lace and embroideries at a price to which only millionaires' wives and daughters might aspire, these same clever designers have solved the problem by taking a few paints and stencils and stamping dainty patterns on to the light fabrics which the seasons demands, such as organdy, voile, georgette and muslin. A pretty frock of this type destined for wear at Deauville, was in white organdy, stenciled with a white organdy hat, trimmed with a garland of the same delicate flowers. The same method is applied to certain types of hats and even to stockings, although the latter is more certainly a whim for the fantastic.

There is a speculation that coloured stockings and coloured gloves will soon be launched on the fashion world, and, indeed, they did about twelve years ago. Very few women are now wearing any but grey, tan, or champagne shaded gloves, and the fore-runners in the matter of stockings are taking the form of stockings hand-embroidered in shades to harmonize with one's dress. Yells are a more essential part of one's toilette than ever.

The prettiest designs are worked on a fillet mesh, and the favourite shades are navy and brown. Except when destined for sports wear, skirts are decidedly longer and fuller than those of last year. Hand-in-hand with the craze for pleats (inspired, so it is said, by the appearance in *Princes of the Scottish regiments* in their *brown kilts*) there came a strong liking for plaids and tartans. Knowing how difficult it is to fashion a whole costume of even a modest shade of tartan without having it appear "loud," Parisian designers content themselves with using it for the lining of caps and open coats, and for adding as a trimming on dark stuffs in need of a touch of relieving colour. Needless to say, the kilts tartan

skirt worn with a smart sue jacket is an unknown quantity on the boulevards these days.

That stupendous proposition which we vaguely name "The Labour Trouble" has made itself felt in the dress-making world of Paris as well as everywhere else, and it is now that the bad effects are beginning to be felt.

There was a time when a Paris frock or hat was sought after not only because it was the last word in good taste, style, and cut, but also because one knew that every stitch put into the article was put in by a conscientious, trained worker, and that one could rely on its lasting to the end. This blessed state of things, alas! a thing of the past. We now pay four times as much for our Paris clothes and hats, and they last intact a few brief weeks, or so.

The designers are in despair over this state of things, and wring their hands in a vain attempt to obtain the reliable workers to whom they entrusted the execution of their master ideas before the war. They are willing to pay whatever wage the union demands of them, if only they can get, in return, workers who will work; but it seems that women who prefer the unexciting work of a warehouse or factory these days to the tedious close work of a dressmaking or millinery atelier. The fact that they receive more than double the amount they received before the war does not influence them. Many of the big designers pay their girls as much as 200 francs a week, but fail to obtain in return the careful work so necessary for the perfecting of their models.

All this is a pity, for it endangers the very reputation of France herself. Up till now, the finish and perfection of a French-made article have been by-words; if we can no longer count on these qualities, it will be a regrettable thing indeed.

Naturally the higher wages paid to dressmakers and the higher prices paid by dressmakers for their materials and fabulous prices asked for the very simplest dress or hat. When one sees goods in the shop-windows marked at these enormous prices, one wonders how it is that anyone is able to dress at all. But the marvel is that Paris seems to be full of nothing but elegant, smart women, and the only explanation of the phenomenon seems to be that it does not appear to be necessary for the French women to have money in order to dress well. As a rule, the Frenchwoman has such an insatiable instinct in the matter of choosing an occasion and her sense of line is so perfect that she rarely makes a mistake. One has only to watch the little midwifettes and shop girls come trooping out of their places of business in the evening to observe that each one possesses a distinct note expressing her own personality in her dress, no matter how simply it is made nor how cheap the material used. This is a fact which women should remember, because it is useless for them to attempt to wear with success a Parisian frock that is made to clash with a home-made one out of keeping hat. It is the sense of the *ensemble*—that is, the general scheme of dress, hat, bag, gloves, and shoes and stockings—that women should endeavour to study more than they usually do. For instance, if a Parisian is wearing tan shoes and stockings, she will never think of wearing a hat that will clash with this shade—and so on.

One result of the high cost of dressing has been a revival in favour of navy blue and black and white colour schemes. The latter is particularly favoured, and the *ensemble* effects are obtained. White embroidery, trimmed with black and white embroidery, are very popular, while an equal partiality is expressed for black frocks showing white embroidery with, perhaps, a thread of silver running through it.

Some very pretty race frocks have been seen, made of white *crepe de Chine*, and trimmed in lines with strips of white, embroidered with black dancing figures. This is extraordinarily effective; and the same idea has been carried out in another embroidery motif, worked in lines of Egyptian or Greek figures and hieroglyphs.

INSIDIOUS GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

PAMPHLETS TO BRITISH AND AMERICANS.

A correspondent has supplied the *London Morning Post* with copies of pamphlets, and leaflets issued by the League of German Patriots for propaganda purposes. They are in English; one is addressed to "Britons with a Conscience and to the American People," and exposes "the shameful robbery of the German Colonies," another declares how "morally unfit" Australia is to act as a mandatory Power; and yet another is an appeal to British Churchmen.

The readers of the first-mentioned pamphlet are informed that Australia is continuing the huge "fraud" by means of which England has tried to justify the seizure of German colonies of enormous value, "which, with the destruction of German commerce, was England's object in 'looting and entering the World War.'" It is stated that "in this pamphlet that 'it seems that Germany can look only to the representatives of Labour in Great Britain and her Dominions to obtain the return of her colonies and the repeal of the outrageous conditions which the peace-butchers of Versailles have forced 'on her,' and in the concluding sentence regret is expressed that 'Australia,' ruled by a spiteful, jingoistic autocrat, whose brain is steeped in the poison of imperialism, instead of by a fair-minded, generous statesman, such as Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, undoubtedly is."

APPEAL TO BRITISH CHURCHMEN.
In its leaflet addressed to "British Churchmen" the League of German Patriots says:—

"The hopes of your statesmen, when they rushed your people into the war in 1914, that British world supremacy would be firmly maintained for all time, and that the ruin of Germany's commerce would bring an immense gain to British trade, has not been realized. On the contrary, England has lost her world position and her prestige."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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It asserts that Mr. Lloyd George is now engaged in a desperate effort to divert public attention from his own share in bringing about the war, and to throw the responsibility for the war on Germany, and it asks whether "you, followers of Christ, will not summon up sufficient courage, sufficient moral and mental honesty, to defy that immoral Englishman, 'Right or wrong, my country,' and 'to endeavour to purge your country from the corroding poison of the Great Lie.'"

The League of German Patriots declares that it is certain "that Christ would not have approved of the Great Lie rotting the moral fibre of a 'great nation,' and it informs British Churchmen that they have now 'a great opportunity to raise the influence of Christ's Church' among their countrymen and 'to recover something of England's vanished prestige and honour,' namely, by accepting the proof that Germany is innocent of what is laid to her charge, and that it is the Entente which is guilty.

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to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace, for it is, most undoubtedly, the most common cause of all the ailments with which the human body is afflicted. It is only indigestion that might lead to "For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy, yet one which has been proved to be of value for many years, is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. They include biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, falling deposits and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to grow into a habit. Beecham's Pills. Advertise the best digestive medicine against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

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S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 10th May.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 24th May.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Branch Office: No. 37, Bonham Street, West, Tel. No. 1555.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

MR. BONAR LAW AND GLASGOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

March 23rd.

During Mr. Bonar Law's recent visit to Glasgow in his capacity as Lord Rector of the University, it was generally observed that he looked rather fatigued. His intimate friends were aware that his health was not altogether satisfactory, but none of them dreamt that his state was so serious as to require his immediate retirement. The weather on the night of his arrival was inclement, and there is little doubt that he contracted a chill while being drawn in an open carriage by the students from the Central Station to his host's residence overlooking Kelvin-side park. Before entering the house, also, he addressed his escort from the doorstep, with his head uncovered, in the face of a piercing wind.

The son of a Presbyterian minister who was a graduate of Glasgow University, Mr. Bonar Law was born in the Province of New Brunswick, in Canada. But he regarded himself, and everybody else regarded him, as a typical product of Glasgow. Frequently he expressed affection for the city. Whatever may have been the accident of birth or where I have lived since," he said to a Glasgow audience some years ago, "I have felt that Glasgow was more my home than any other place." And last week, at a luncheon at the University, he told how, when he was travelling abroad, he was once asked about his nationality. His reply was,—"I was born in Canada; my father was of Scottish extraction, born in Ireland; my mother was Scottish; and I have lived most of my life in Glasgow."

At the age of 12, Mr. Bonar Law was brought to Scotland under the care of his aunt, Miss Janet Kidston, with whom he resided at Helensburgh until he married. Completing his education at Gilbertfield School, Hamilton, and at the High School of Glasgow, he entered the office of his father-in-law's firm, Messrs. Robley and Son, in York Street, and afterwards became a member of the firm of Messrs. William Kidston and Sons, iron merchants, of which his uncle was the head. A sound business training, allied with an aptitude for commerce, enabled him to enter with confidence upon a wider sphere of activity, and in 1880 he became a partner in the house of Messrs. William Jacks and Sons, iron merchants. Success in affairs enabled him to retire from the strenuous life of business in 1900, and politics attracted his attention and fitted into the ambitions of his youth. Trade had not occupied the whole of his mind, and he had a keen sense of the world of politics, and his young enthusiasm for social questions found expression in membership of the Glasgow Parliamentary Debating Society. There he acquired that facility in voicing his opinions that afterwards won for him a reputation as a ready speaker and a skilful debater.

A NEW CLYDE AIRSHIP.

The first of British commercial airships has been practically completed at the Inchinnan Works of Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., near Glasgow, to the order of the Air Ministry. The R38 (short for Rigid) is a development of the unfortunate R34, but it differs from its predecessor in one important particular. In R34 there was no accommodation for the crew, and this was inside the hull of the vessel, among the gasbags. In the R38 a large gondola, over 120 feet in length, is constructed right fore and aft under the hull, joined up to the general structure as if it were a part of the ship herself, and with windows on each side. Inside the gondola is a long, narrow saloon, somewhat like the dining-car on a restaurant train; it is fitted with collapsible furniture so that it can be converted in a few minutes from a dining-room to sleeping quarters. The vessel is 672 feet in length, 78 feet 9 inches in diameter amidships, and 91 feet 8 inches in height. The total horsepower of the engines is 1,570, the maximum speed 68 m.p.h., the lift available for fuel and freight 16.0 tons, and the petrol and oil per 100 mile journey is 0.65 tons. A normal crew of 4 officers and 24 men will be carried. The R38 will be used mainly on long distance routes, and it is estimated that there will be carried—

To Stockholm, 30 passengers and 2 tons of mails and goods or extra passenger baggage in 20-24 hours.

To Switzerland, 40 passengers and 2 tons, 15-18 hours.

To Marseilles, 30 passengers and 2 tons, about 12 hours.

To Egypt, 30 passengers and 1 to 2 tons, about 12 hours.

To India the voyage would require approximately 6 days.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL JUBILEE.

The jubilee of Rugby International football was celebrated last Saturday at Inverleith, Edinburgh. Many changes have taken place in the rules of the "carrying game" since these days. We have the curious transformation of halves becoming quarters, and a XX represented by a XV. And two periods of 50 minutes each were played. It was with misgivings that the Scots met the English side in that first match; but they had not been playing ten minutes before, as Dr. H. W. Irvine remarks, "we found that our opponents were flesh and blood like ourselves, and could be mugged, tackled, and knocked about just like other men." Indeed, "they found that in this far northern Rugby players existed who could maul, tackle, and play up with the best of them." The Scottish team of 1871 made an even more wonderful discovery, however, it was that the English team could be beaten. Scotland then emerged victorious from one of the most interesting games ever played between the two countries by a goal and a try to 1 try.

Sight of the members of the two teams who took part in the first International Rugby were at the jubilee match and while in Edinburgh were the guests of the Scottish Union. The eight consisted of three Scotsmen and five Englishmen. The

Scots were Dr. Fozzyth, Edinburgh University, a retired Indian doctor; Angus Buchanan, Royal High School, for many years a banker in Paisley; and Thomas Chalmers, a Merchanton and Glasgow Academical, who, like Mr. Buchanan, is still hale and hearty.

The Englishmen were Colonel Sherrard, Blackheath; Sir John B. Luscombe, Gipsies; A. S. Gibson, Manchester; R. H. Osborne, Manchester; and F. Tobin, Liverpool.

The others who are alive but were not able to attend are—Scots—J. F. Findlay, Edinburgh Academical; J. S. Thomson, St. Andrews University; and W. Lyall, Edinburgh Academical. English: A. St. G. Hamerley, Marlborough Nomads, who is at present on a visit to Canada; J. C. Clayton, Liverpool; J. F. Green, West Kent, who is in the South of France; Fred Stokes, Blackheath, who was the English captain, and still attends Rugby matches in the London district; and B. H. Burns, Blackheath.

NO CREPE REQUIRED.

A lady of my acquaintance, after witnessing the defeat of Scotland's Rugby hopes at Inverleith, was accosted outside the gates by an urchin who clamoured after her, "Buy a crepe band for the Scottish team, miss!" "No thanks, thanks," was her rejoinder. "I don't need one: I've just come from the funeral!"

CARNOUSTIE.

"Carnoustie has no rhyming word, and does not lend itself to poetry," says a writer upon golf. To this Mr. J. Aitken Brown replies—

Ye're wrang, my frien', entirely wrang,
 An' faith your Doric's roosty;
 To say we canna sing a sang
 An' rhyme it wi' Carnoustie.
 An' gin ye say the caller air
 An' shimmering sea are fousty,
 My frien', ye'd better hae a care
 An' no' misca' Carnoustie.

MARRIAGE.

At Duddingston Kirk, on 17th March, by the Rev. William Robertson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Rev. William Serle, Captain Oswald D. Jarvis, O.B.E., Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Jarvis, Fortar, to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Cockburn, B.D., Ichang, China, and of Mrs. Cockburn, 13 Elm Place, Aberdeen.

OBITUARY.

The late Sir John Macdonell, jurist, publicist, and philosopher, was one of the most distinguished and versatile students who ever passed through Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. Aberdeenians still talk of 1865 as the most famous graduation year in the North. The three rivals were Robertson Smith, William Minto, and John Macdonell. In after years they all won distinction; Sir John Macdonell survived the other two by nearly 30 years. The three became professors—Smith at Cambridge, Minto at Aberdeen, and Macdonell in London. No such trio have ever appeared as fellow students at Aberdeen. Sir John Macdonell received his journalistic training on the editorial staff of the "Scotsman," on which he was engaged from 1888 to 1890, when he left for England to read for the Bar.

WILL AND ESTATES.

George Jamieson, C.M.G., of 48 Onslow Square, S.W., formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, and acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, a director of the British and Chinese Corporation (Ltd.), the Chinese Central Railways (Ltd.), the Yangtze Valley Company (Ltd.), and the Sui-Kai-Lung Rubber Estates (Ltd.), £11,928.

DREADNOUGHTS FOR THE SCRAP HEAP.

The scrapping policy which came into operation soon after the Armistice is to be carried a stage further. No fewer than eight Dreadnoughts are to be removed from the Navy on the score of being obsolete. The Dreadnought and Superb, which went on to the disposal list last year, are to be followed by the Bellerophon and Temeraire, completed twelve years ago; the St. Vincent and Collingwood, commissioned in 1910; and the Neptune, Hercules, and Colossus, which at the outbreak of war were less than four years old. They are good ships one and all, and in ordinary circumstances would have remained in the Fleet several years longer. The Neptune is probably unique among the earlier Dreadnoughts of any Navy by reason of her excellent internal protection, which is said to be superior to that of any British battleship before the Queen Elizabeth. But, like her sister-convict, she mounts only the 12in. gun, which naval experts regard as inadequate. It should not be forgotten, however, that eight of the American Dreadnoughts are similarly armed. If we had more money and more available tonnage, the Neptune and her sisters would doubtless have been kept in reserve for a longer period. It is only seven years this month since the Neptune occupied the proud position of flagship of the Home Fleet. Admiral Sir F. C. Bridgeman hoisted his flag in her on March 25th, 1911, and the continued to be flagship until March, 1914, when Admiral Sir G. Callaghan, who in December, 1911, had relieved Admiral Bagge as Commander-in-Chief, transferred his flag to the Iron Duke. A sister ship, the Hercules, had the distinction of conveying the Allied Naval Mission to Kiel shortly after the armistice. Of the other vessels doomed to the scrapheap the Temeraire is the only one now at sea, but it was announced recently that the Thunderer is to take her place as a training ship for cadets. When the eight ships mentioned have passed out the only 12in. gun battleship remaining in the service will be the Agincourt, which was ordered to care-and-maintenance partly at Rosyth twelve months ago. She is certain to be disposed of at an early date, together with the battle-cruiser New Zealand, and the only heavy-calibre then represented in the British Fleet will be the 15in. and the 15in., unless the rumour of 18in. guns in this year's battleships should be confirmed. *Naval and Military Record.*

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED****SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed., 11th May, 10 a.m.
 SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN ... "WAISHING" ... Wed., 11th May, 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" ... Thurs., 12th May, Noon.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Thurs., 12th May, 3 p.m.
 MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 13th May, 3 p.m.
 TIENTSIN ... "CHIPSANG" ... Tues., 17th May, 10 a.m.
 BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "CAINSANG" ... Tues., 24th May, Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Strait and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, May 12th, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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S.S. "GLENHOBLE"	19th May	
S.S. "GLENHOBLE"	10th June	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENHOBLE"	about 28th May	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

May 9th.

Beorn, Dutch str., 4,190 tons, Capt. J. K. Venting, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.C.I.L.

Chunshang, British str., 1,406 tons, Capt. C. H. Nicoll, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Dilwara, British str., 3,480 tons, Capt. T. P. Babb, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Drufar, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. N. Hjorth, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—Thorsen & Co.

Euryalus, British str., 2,208 tons, Capt. G. A. Sinclair, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Glenallach, British str., 1,434 tons, Capt. McKeller, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.

Kinsu Maru, Japanese str., 1,380 tons, Capt. S. Hannan, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—M.S.K.

Loongang, British str., 1,003 tons, Capt. H. Simpson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Macassar Maru, Japanese str., 2,484 tons, Capt. N. Suzuki, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Pooler, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Leung King, from K. C. Van, with a general cargo.—Hung Shan.

Sue Maru, Japanese str., 3,328 tons, Capt. K. Hiroki, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—Suzuki & Co.

Sedney Maru, Japanese str., 2,515 tons, Capt. Y. Mouri, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Suzuki & Co.

Tjikin, Dutch str., 2,884 tons, Capt. J. N. Buys, from Batavia and Muntok, with sugar.—J.C.I.L.

CLEARANCES

May 9th.

Dilwara, for Singapore.

Kinsu Maru, for Swatow.

Loongang, for Shanghai.

Shantung, for Shanghai.

Taiwa Maru, for Pakhoi.

Thong Samut, for Swatow.

Waikang, for Canton.

Yamagata Maru, for Moilo.

Yue Ying Wa, for Hoikow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The "Ben" Line s.s. *Bendora*, from Antwerp, Middleburg and London, left Singapore for Hongkong on May 8th, and may be expected to arrive here on May 14th.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Shinyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on May 6th, and was to sail on May 8th, in accordance with schedule, for Honolulu and San Francisco.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Korea Maru* arrived at Yokohama on May 6th and was to sail on May 8th, in accordance with schedule, where she will be replaced by the s.s. *Taiyo Maru* (ex s.s. *Cap Finisterre*) sailing on May 12th via Shanghai and Manila, and will be due at Hongkong on May 21st.

The E. & A. s.s. *St. Albans* leaves for Japan on May 12th, at noon, from the Cosmoopolitan Dock.

The American and Manchurian line s.s. *Katana* from New York arrived at Hoilo on May 7th, and may be expected at Hongkong on May 13th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nishinoku Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on May 7th, and is expected here on May 13th.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Fortuna* arrived at Sydney on May 5th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on Friday, May 6th, p.m. left there noon, Saturday, May 7th, and is due at Vancouver on May 16th.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Cap Finisterre* (ex s.s. *Cap Finisterre*) will now sail from Nagasaki on the 14th, instant, for Hongkong via Shanghai and Manila, being due at this port on the 23rd instant.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai on May 8th (p.m.), left there on May 9th (7 p.m.), and is due at Hongkong on May 12th (4 a.m.).

VESSELS EXPECTED

Aberdeen (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 22nd.

Anchises (Blue Funnel), due May 10th.

Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due May 10th.

Bowen Castle (Barber line), Dodwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 11th.

Deucalion (Blue Funnel), due May 31st.

Edmore (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 30th.

Empress of Japan, due May 12th, at 7 a.m.

Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due May 25th.

Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due May 14th.

Kirin Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due May 14th.

Machao (Blue Funnel), due to-day.

Mentor (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.

Muroto Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 19th.

Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 12th.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Sydney, due May 21st.

Yangtze (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From May 10th to 16th, 1921.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H. Kong Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	H. Kong Standard Time	Height
Tues	10	10 14	7.5	Wed	11	0 52	4.5
Wed	11	0 52	4.5	Thurs	12	1 31	4.4
Thurs	12	1 31	4.4	Fri	13	2 48	7.2
Fri	13	2 48	7.2	Satur	14	4 0	4.4
Satur	14	4 0	4.4	Sun	15	5 1	4.8
Sun	15	5 1	4.8	Mon	16	6 51	5.0
Mon	16	6 51	5.0				

CP O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	May 17	June 7
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 25	June 13
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 14	July 8
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	June 23	July 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 13	Aug. 3
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	July 21	Aug. 8
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Aug. 18	Sept. 5
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Aug. 23	Sept. 16
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 20	Oct. 11

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S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 15th May.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 2nd June.

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PERHIA MARU	14,000	May 14th, at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	14,000	May 27th
SIBERIA MARU	14,000	June 10th
KOREA MARU	14,000	June 23rd
SHINYO MARU	14,000	July 6th
Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.		July 16th, Omitting Shanghai.

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STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
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BAKUO MARU	17,500	May 15th
CHOYO MARU	17,500	May 15th

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via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"
May 15th	June 15th	July 13th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	June 4th
----------------	----------

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NILE"
July 22nd	June 25th

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[741]

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HONGKONG HAN FAYD ENICHTS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
session 1919.
Revised by the Members
PRICE
Dated: Peking Office.

HONGKONG HAN FAYD ENICHTS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
session 1919.
Revised by the Members
PRICE
Dated: Peking Office.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 9th, at 12.08.—Pressure has increased considerably over S. Manchuria, and slightly to moderately elsewhere.

The northern depression has moved eastwards; the southern depression remains over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.25 inch. Total since January 1st, 13.79 inches against an average of 13.93 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Hongkong to Gap Rock							S & S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
Formosa Channel							The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks							The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan							The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

MAY 8TH, 1921.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	8 a.	29.87	51		SW	2	b
Nemuro	8 a.						
Hakodate	8 a.						
Tokio	8 a.						
Kochi	8 a.						
Nagasaki	8 a.						
Kagoshima	8 a.						
Osima	8 a.						
Naha	8 a.						
Ishigakijima	8 a.						
Bonin Island	8 a.						
Weihaiwei	8 a.	29.80	48	57	WNW	1	o
Hankow	8 a.						
Ichang	8 a.						
Kinkiang	8 a.						
Changsha	8 a.						
Shanghai	8 a.	29.98	57	98	ENE	1	o
Shanghai	8 a.	29.91	56	100	ENE	1	o
Shanghai	8 a.	29.81	72	90	ENE	1	o
Shanghai	8 a.	29.79	74	92	ENE	1	o
Swatow	8 a.	29.88	73	90	SW	1	o
Taihou	8 a.	29.84	70	98			b b
Taihou	8 a.	29.82	73				o r
Taihou	8 a.	29.82	73		ENE	0	o
Koshun	8 a.	29.84	73				o
Pescadores	8 a.	29.84	73				o
Canton	8 a.	29.77	73	95	SE	1	o
Hongkong	8 a.	29.76	73	90	E	3	o
Gap Rock	8 a.	29.74	75	85	ENE	2	o
Macao	8 a.	29.74	75	85	ENE	2	o
Wuchow	8 a.						
Hoihow	8 a.						
Pakhoi	8 a.						
Phulien	8 a.						
Tourane	8 a.						
Cape James	8 a.	29.80	77	89	E	4	o
Apurri	8 a.	29.79	76	89	ENE	1	o
Manila	8 a.	29.81	81	80	ENE	2	o
Legaspi	8 a.	29.81	81	80	ENE	2	o
Tacloban	8 a.	29.79	77	91	E	0	o
Hoilo	8 a.	29.79	77	91	E	0	o
Sanigao	8 a.	29.80	77	95	N	1	o
Guam	8 a.	29.80	77	95	N	1	o
Labuan	8 a.	29.71	78	91	SW	2	b

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KATUNA" ... 25th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to Reiss & Co., CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT
Joint Service of the:

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"KNIGHT COMPANION"	via Panama Canal	27th May
"CITY OF SHANGHAI"	via Suez Canal	15th June
"CITY OF MADRAS"	via Suez Canal	15th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, on THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

From	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 10th May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"FOOCHOW"	On 10th May, 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 12th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHANG"	On 14th May, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 17th May, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUWNING"	On 19th May, Noon
HONGKONG & HONGKONG	"KAIPOH"	On 22nd May, 9 A.M.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports and Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, May, 11th, at 11 A.M.
"HAIJONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, May, 13th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIJONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, May, 17th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,378	10th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGOYA"	7,000	16th May	Mauritius, London & Antwerp
"FLASSY"	7,348	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	do.
"SYRIA"	7,000	2nd July	do.
"KALAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ETRYALIS"	7,000	10th May 4 P.M.	Swatow & Amoy.
"TAKADA"		12th May 10 A.M.	Calcutta via Singapore, Pango & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	25th May	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	15th May Noon	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	12th May	Japan via Shanghai.
"ALPORE"	7,348	22nd May	Japan via Shanghai.
"PLASSY"		25th May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
Let Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 34 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 days prior to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Package Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

32, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DUREAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular monthly passenger service, including all intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

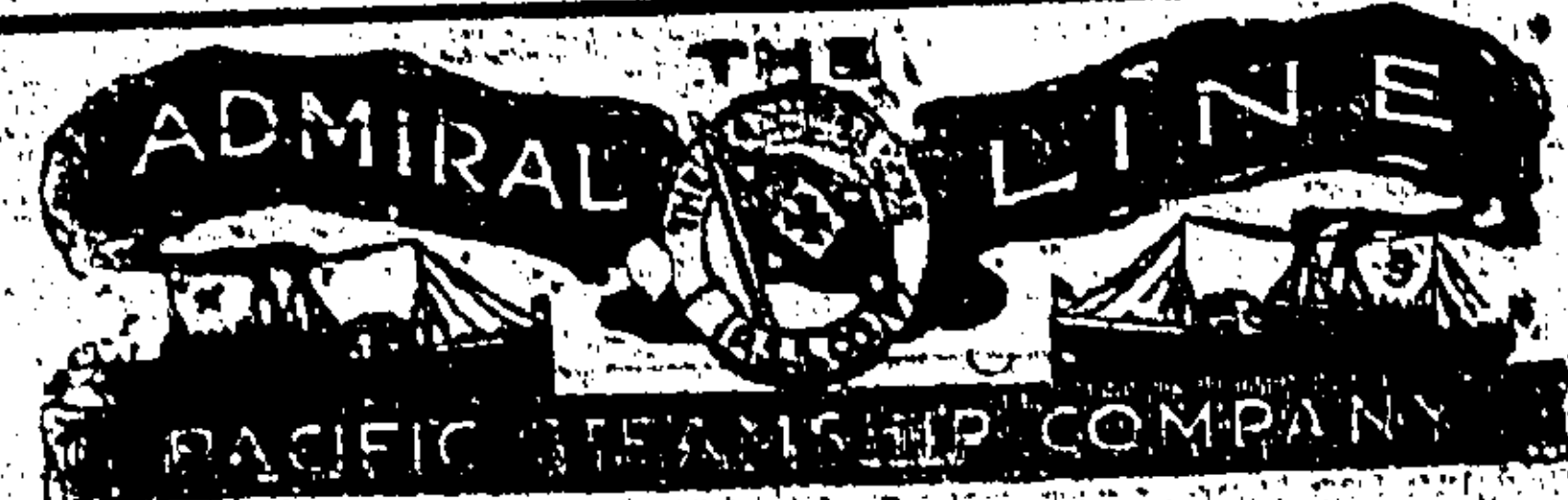
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates: Cargo loaded through to all Australia, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports)

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "CROSKEYS"	Freight only April 19th	May 21st
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	May 21st	June 10th
S.S. "EDMORE"	Freight only May 24th	July 10th
S.S. "ELDRIDGE"	May 25th	July 26th
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	June 25th	Aug. 16th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Aug. 3rd	Sept. 18th

For MANILA

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Sailing May 14th.

S.S. "ABERCOS" ... Freight only ... Sailing May 23rd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" Freight only ... June 4th.

S.S. "ABERCOS" calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports Sailing June 2nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. (71)

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICETo & From
SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA
JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA ... May 19th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and

Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Adl.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... to NEW YORK ... May 9th.

S.S. "WYNAH" ... to NEW YORK ... June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR
HOTEL MANSIONS.

2477 & 2478. (173)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "PAUL LECAT" ... 10,000 ... On or about 1st June.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ ... "AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... On or about 10th May.

PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 10,000 ... On or about 31st May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" May 13th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents, 115, Connaught Road, Central.

Tel. 337.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 3 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	10th inst.	
SHANGHAI	10th inst.	
U.S.A. and MANILA	10th inst.	
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS	10th inst.	
SHANGHAI	11th inst.	
STRAITS	11th inst.	
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN and SHANGHAI	12th inst.	

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	Tuesday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.	
*Swatow and Bangkok	Tuesday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.	
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.	
Straits, *Bangkok, Colombo, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden	Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.	
Singapore, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marques, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.	
Swatow and Amoy	Tuesday, 10th, 2.30 P.M.	
Singapore	Tuesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.	
Fort Bayard	Tuesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.	

Java Ports via Batavia	Wednesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Wednesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan	Thursday, 12th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *N. China	Thursday, 12th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Thursday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Thursday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Thursday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Dairen, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, *United States, *Central and *South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Friday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Friday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay & Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Friday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mails will be closed on Saturday, 14th inst., at Noon	
Singapore	Saturday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan, Honolulu and *San Francisco	Saturday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Monday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy, *Philippine Islands	Wednesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *N. China	Thursday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Friday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Szeungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	9.20 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.20 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shik K.	9.30 P.M.	9.20 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kau Kong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	4.00 P.M.	10.30 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"AGAPENOR"	23RD MAY	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"MACHAON"	14TH JUNE	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"LAOMEDON"	15TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MENTON"	19TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"TYDEUS"	20TH MAY	M'sles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
"HECTOR"	1ST JUNE	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYADES"	9TH JUNE	Genoa, M'sles, L'pool & G'gow.
"OANFA"	17TH JUNE	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TRUCER"	25TH MAY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALHYBIUS"	15TH JUNE	
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH JULY	

NEW YORK SERVICE

"ET. COMPANION"	29TH MAY	via Panama.
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HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE	for London.
"MENTON"	19TH JULY	for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS

On London	May 10th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 90 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 120 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 150 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 180 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 210 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 240 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 270 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 300 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 330 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 360 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 390 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 420 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 450 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 480 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 510 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 540 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 570 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 600 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 630 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 660 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 690 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 720 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 750 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 780 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 810 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 840 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 870 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 900 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 930 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 960 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 990 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1020 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1050 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1080 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1110 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1140 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1170 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1200 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1230 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1260 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1290 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1320 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1350 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1380 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1410 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1440 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1470 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1500 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1530 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1560 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1590 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1620 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1650 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1680 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1710 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1740 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1770 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1800 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1830 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1860 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1890 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1920 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1950 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 1980 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2010 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2040 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2070 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2100 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2130 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2160 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2190 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2220 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2250 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2280 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2310 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2340 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2370 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2400 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2430 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2460 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2490 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2520 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2550 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2580 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2610 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2640 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2670 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2700 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2730 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2760 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2790 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2820 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2850 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2880 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2910 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2940 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 2970 days sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3000 days sight	3/6 1/2

Hongkong	10 cents place	3/6 1/2
Hongkong	20	15.00
Canton	10	0.00

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 5 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,800.00

Reserve Funds ... 7,720,253.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Cantonment Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York. New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000

Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000

Deposits ... Frs. 835,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Shanghai	Tientsin
Canton	Harbin
Swatow	Manchou
Yokohama	Amoy
London	Antwerp
Batavia	Pnom-Penh

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,600,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, March 20th, 1921.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... \$2,500,000

Starting ... \$31,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. T. M. ECKERSLEY, Esq., Chairman.

G. M. DONWELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

A. S. GUBBAY, Esq., W. L. PATTENSON, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STIR, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARRE'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Building, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors

Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager:

Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager:

Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Fung Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Fo.

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Sang.

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yee Tung.

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Sang.

Mr. Ng Chung Lok, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager:

Mr. Kan Tung Fo.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, SOUTHERN RAILWAY, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.

For 18 months, 6 per cent per annum.

For 24 months, 7 per cent per annum.

For 30 months, 8 per cent per annum.

For 36 months, 9 per cent per annum.

For 42 months, 10 per cent per annum.

For 48 months, 11 per cent per annum.

For 54 months, 12 per cent per annum.

For 60 months, 13 per cent per annum.

For 66 months, 14 per cent per annum.

For 72 months, 15 per cent per annum.